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Their Names, Class, Order, Generic and Specific Characters, according to the celebrated LINNÆUS; their Places of Growth, and Times of Flowering:

TOGETHER WITH

THE MOST APPROVED METHODS OF CULTURE.

A WORK

Intended for the Use of such LADIES, GENTLEMEN, and GARDENERS, as wish to become scientifically acquainted with the Plants they cultivate.

CONTINUED BY

JOHN SIMS, M. D.

FELLOW OF THE LINNEAN SOCIETY.

VOL. XXXV.

The FLOWERS, which grace their native beds,
Awhile put forth their blushing heads,
But, e'er the close of parting day,
They wither, shrink, and die away:
But THESE, which mimic skill hath made,
Nor scorched by suns, nor killed by shade,
Shall blush with less inconstant hue,
Which ART at pleasure can renew. LLOYD.

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MDCCC XII.

SHOUT
SHARE
IT

Sydenham Edwards Del. Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Nov.1 1811. P. Sansom Sc.

PANCRATIUM AMBOINENSE. AMBOYNA PANCRATIUM.

Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Inflor. umbellata in ſcapo terminalis *ſpatha* bi-pluri?-valvi, rarius uniflora. *Cal.* o. *Cor.* ſupera, inferne tubuloſa limbo ſexpartito radiatim patente. *Fil.* tubi fauci impoſita, erecto-divergentia, deorſum a corona variæ profunditatis turbinato-connexa. *Anth.* introverſo-verſatiles. *Germ.* poly-definiteve oligo-ſpermum. *Stylus* ſubulato-elongatus, tereti-trigonus, inclinato-aſſurgens. *Stig.* 1 ſimplex, 3-ve linearia. *Capſ.* 3-loc., 3-valv., valvis medio ſeptigeris. *Sem.* plurima-pauca vel abortu ſolitaria, ſepti margini interiori annexa. *G.*

OBS. Radix *tunicato-bulboſa;* folia *radicalia bifaria vel ambientia, convoluto-ligulata, modo lanceolata, raro petiolata lamina orbiculata;* flores *erecti limbo rariſſime nutante.* Seminum *teſta minus ſæpe atricolor. Quaſi monadelphum* CRINUM. *Ad* AMARYLLIDES *quaſdam accedit fimbria donatas fauciali. Differt* NARCISSO *quod in eo corona faucis ipſi breviora includat ſtamina, nec colliget longiora.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PANCRATIUM *amboinenſe; (petiolatifolia; multiflora;)* foliis pluribus, ambientibus, petiolis ſemicylindrico-canaliculatis lamina *(modo maxima ac tranſverſe latiori)* cordato-orbiculata nervis concentrice coſtata cum brevi acumine; ſcapo ſubtereti, iis longiori; umbella ſpatham ſatis exſuperante; pedicellis corolla brevioribus ſæpius bracteis interſtinctis; corolla hypocrateriformi; germine elliptico obſolete trigono lævigato loculis diſpermis; tubo hoc anguſtiore, ſtricto, rotunde trigono, ſurſum vix dilateſcente, laciniis parum longiore; limbo ſtellato laciniis extimis lanceolatis paulo anguſtioribus, intimis ſpathulato-lanceolatis lamina ſubrhombeo-ovata; corona ſtaminilega parva laciniis ſub 4-plo breviore ſubſemi-ſexfida, 12-dentata *(e dilatatis et utrinque dente præfixis filamentorum baſibus ſemicoalitis conſtructa;)* filamentis ſubdeclinato-divergentibus corolla ſub una quarta brevioribus; ſtylo parum longiore puncto ſtigmatoſo obtuſulo *(ad lentem)* puberulo. *G.*

PANCRATIUM

PANCRATIUM *amboinenſe*. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 2. 1. 419; *(excluſa var.* β. *cum Trewii Synon.). Mill. Dict. ed.* 8. *n.* 5. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 413. *ed.* 2. 2. 220. *Bauer's Sketches in Cod. Bankſ. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 45.

P. *nervifolium. Parad. Londin. tab.* 84.

P. ſpatha multiflora, fol. ovatis nervoſis. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 7. *n.* 5.

CRINUM *nervoſum. L'Herit. Sert. Angl.* 8. *Gmel. Syſt. Nat.* 7. 538. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 47.

NARCISSUS amboinenſis, folio latiſſimo rotundo, floribus niveis inodoris. *Comm. Hort. Amſt.* 1. 77. *tab.* 39. *Rudb. Elyſ.* 2. 238. *f.* 17.

CÆPA ſylveſtris. *Rumph. Amboin.* 6. 160. *tab.* 70. *f.* 1.

Desc. *Bulb* ſubgloboſe, integuments pale-brown; *lamina* of the *leaves* bright green, ſometimes little leſs than a foot broad, nerves on the upper ſurface depreſſed-lineate, on the lower prominent-coſtate, periphery deflex; *ſpathe* whitiſh; *germen* green ſhining, ſometimes with three white prominent fillets, *corolla* pure white, greeniſh towards the baſe of the tube, about three inches long. Requires to be kept in the ſtove, where it blooms about July. Mr. Brown, in his very valuable Prodromus of the Flora of New-Holland, obſerves that this ſpecies differs from its congeners in having a germen with diſpermous cells, as well as by a crown that is ſix-parted to the baſe. In our plant this laſt character was not preſent, the dilated baſes of the filaments cohering for nearly half the length of the crown they formed; ſuch ſeems alſo to have been the caſe in the ſpecimen delineated, accompanied with a diſſection of the corolla, by Mr. Bauer, in the firſt volume of his "Sketches" in the Bankſian Collection. We entirely agree with the author of the Paradiſus Londinenſis, in the opinion, that this is the ſpecies deſcribed and figured by Rumphius, although there is no appearance of the ſmall ſtaminilegous crown in his engraving. Monſ. L'Heritier expreſsly notices the dilated baſes of the filaments in his deſcription of Crinum *nervoſum*, citing Rumphius's figure for a ſynonym; and we ſuſpect that he was induced to ſeparate his plant from the *amboinenſe* of Linnæus, merely on account of that author's having added Trew's figure, as his variety β.; a figure which undoubtedly belongs to a very diſtinct ſpecies from his variety α.; which is our preſent plant. The Bankſian Herbarium contains a very perfect ſpecimen of our ſpecies from the Iſland Amboyna, which had been received from Mr. Christopher Smith.

Our drawing was made at Mr. Vere's garden, Kenſington-Gore. The plant from which Commelin's plate was taken was brought to the Amſterdam garden from Batavia.

L'Heritier gives the Philippine Iſlands as the native place of his plant. *G.*

Sydt.m Edwards Del.

Pub.d by S. Curtis Watworth North 1811.

F. Sansom Sc.

ALLIUM PALLENS. PALE-FLOWERED GARLIC.

Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Flores umbellati. *Spatha* bivalvis (areſcens; modo univalvis. *G.*) in ſcapo terminalis. *Cor.* infera, ſexpartita, æqualis, patens. *Stylus* 1. *Stigma* 1. *Capſ.* 3-loc., 3-valv., polyſperma. *Juſſ. Gen.* 53. *Sem.* pauca atra. *Embryo* periphericus dimidio albumine longior, curvatus aut ſpiralis. *Gærtn. Sem.* 1. 56.

OBS. Folia *fiſtuloſa aut plana;* flores *denſe aut laxe umbellati quandoque bulbiferi non capſulares;* filamenta *(alterna G.) quorumdam tricuſpidata media cuſpide antherifera.* Bulbus *ſphæriceus, cylindricus vel compoſitus. Germinatio* ASPHODELI. Juſſ. loc. cit.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALLIUM *pallens; (capſulare; filamenta ſimplicia; foliatio fiſtuloſa;)* bulbo globoſo-pyramidato; foliis ſubtrinis deorſum alte vaginantibus ſcabriuſcule nervoſis, laminis remotis, lineari attenuatis canaliculato-depreſſis; caule ſtricto tereti; ſpatha bivalvi ovato-caudata valva altera umbellam bis terve exſuperante; umbella numeroſa laxa peripheriam verſus pendulo effuſa, pedicellis capillaribus flore pluries longioribus; corolla cyathi-campaniformi demum patentiori; laciniis obovato-oblongis iſometris, ſubtruncatis cum aliqua rotunditate, integerrimis; ſtaminibus corollæ æqualibus; filamentis ſubulatis baſi breviter inter ſe et cum corolla connatis, antheris curtis incumbentibus; germine ovali hexagono corolla parum breviore vertice anguſtato viridiſſimo; ſtylo breviſſimo vix denuo in dimidium germinis longitudinis excreſcente apiculo ſtigmatoſo inconſpicuo. *G.*

ALLIUM *pallens. Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 2. 1. 428. *(excluſis Hallero et Bauhino;) Syſt. Veg. Murr. ed.* 14. 322. *Gouan. Illuſtr.* 24. *Allion. pedem.* 2. 157. *n.* 1875. *Desfont. Flor. Atl.* 1. 290. *Lam. et Decand. Flor. Franç.* 3. 227. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 425. *ed.* 2. 2. 235. *(excluſ. Syn. Red.) Loiſel. Deſlong. Flor. Gall.* 1. 195. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 72; *(excl. paſſim Hall. et Bauh.)*

ALLIUM *longiſpathum. Lil. a Redouté. tab.* 316.

ALLIUM

ALLIUM caule teretifolio umbellifero, umbella globoſa, filamentis ſubulatis. *Gerard Gall. Prov.* 152. *n.* 7. *unice tamen reſpectu varietatis* 1^ma^.

A. montanum bicorne flore obſoletiore. *Bauh. Pin.* 75. *Tourn. Inſt.* 384.

A. montanum IV; ſpecies II. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 1. 194.

Differs from *paniculatum* in being generally a far taller and more robuſt plant; by flowers of dirty yellowiſh white and not pale roſe colour; by theſe having no ſcent; by a leſs turbinately contracted corolla, the outer ſegments of which are neither emarginate nor ſomewhat ſhorter; by a germen that is more than half the length of the corolla, and not narrow turbinate with an apex broadly depreſſed; by ſtamens that do not at all overtop the ſegments, as well as by a ſtyle that is never equal to the germen in length; from *flavum* (ſee above, No. 1330) in colour of the flowers, the ſegments of which are not ovate as in that ſpecies, where the ſtamens are beſides nearly twice the length of the corolla. The ſtem in our preſent plant was nearly three feet high. We omitted BROTERO's *pallens*, as he deſcribes the ſpathe but little longer than the umbel; alſo that of REDOUTE, as being certainly diſtinct from our plant, and nearer to what we conſider as *paniculatum*, which will be publiſhed in the ſucceeding Faſciculus. We ſhould have deemed the ſpecies a mere variety of *carinatum*; but find that it has been reckoned diſtinct, not having bulbs intermixed with the umbel; a circumſtance that we are perſuaded is very unſtable, even in this genus. We have omitted the uſually recurring ſynonym from HALLER, as belonging to *flavum*; and have ſubſtituted another to the ſtanding one from BAUHIN, which pointed to a plant "flore odoro." Native of the South of France, Piedmont, and the Coaſt of Barbary. Monſ. LOISELEUR DESLONGCHAMPS ſpeaks of it as being rarely found in the country about Paris. Introduced in 1779, by the Abbè POURRET.

Our drawing was made from a plant in Mr. HAWORTH's collection. *G.*

ERRATA.

No. 771, lin. 8, *from bottom of the page, for* "inner" *read* "outer."

No. 860, lin. 16. poſt "1." infere "195."

No. 1418, pag. alt. l. a pag. pede 2, pro "*Thunb. Linn. in*" lege "*Thunb. in Linn.*"

No. 1416. pag. alt. l. 12; pro "herbacea" lege "herbaceo."

Syd.m Edwards Del. Pub.d by S. Curtis Walworth Nov.r 1.1811. F. Sansom Sc.

ARTHROPODIUM PANICULATUM. PANICLED ARTHROPODIUM.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. sexpartita, patens, laciniis interioribus margine undulatis v. fimbriatis: decidua. *Fil.* barbata. *Anth.* basi emarginatæ insertæ. *Germ.* loculis polyspermis. *Stylus* filiformis. *Stigma* hispidulum. *Caps.* subglobosa, 3-loc., 3-valv., valvis medio septigeris. *Sem.* pauca, subangulata, umbilico nudo. *Embryo* curvatus. *Brown Prodr. Flor. Nov. Holland.* 1. 276.

OBS. Herbæ *glabræ.* Radix *fasciculata, e bulbis nunc pedicellatis fibrisve crassis.* Folia *linearia, flaccida.* Racemi *laxi.* Pedicelli *aggregati v. solitarii, medio articulati.* Flores *penduli purpurascentes v. albi; corolla post anthesin conniventi et longe ante fructus maturitatem decidua, basi cyathiformi emarcida remanente.* Antheræ *purpureæ v. albicantes.* ANTHERICO *proximum genus.* Brown l. c. *E* PHALANGIO *(supra No.* 914*) nec charactere nec habitu vel nota quaqua, uti nobis videtur, se excerpens; ibi enim filamenta modo pube stipantur, ut in* bicolori *Lil. a Redouté, tab.* 215; *(q. e.* ANTHERICUM planifolium *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 136*).* Liliastrum (ANTHERICUM; *supra No.* 318) *ad* HEMEROCALLIDEM *rectius amandari supra No.* 816 *submonuimus.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ARTHROPODIUM *paniculatum*, racemo divisо: pedicellis aggregatis, corollæ laciniis interioribus crenulatis, capsulis pendulis, bulbis pedicellatis. *Brown l. c. Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 2. 271.

ANTHERICUM *paniculatum. Bot. Reposit. tab.* 395. *Dryander Chloris &c. in Ann. of Bot.* 2. 517.

ANTHERICUM *milleflorum. Lil. a Redouté. tab.* 58.

DESCR. *Radical leaves* few, divaricate, gramineous, folded-channelled; *stem* (in our plant two feet high) several times longer;

longer; *raceme* panicled lax, partial ones ſolitary or in pairs; *flower-faſcicles* numerous, rather diſtant, 2—4-flowered, inclining in the ſame direction; *outer ſegments* of the *corolla* firm, oval-lanceolate, concave, acute; *inner* tender, three times broader, with deflected ſides and crenulately eroded margin; *filaments* naked for the length of the germen, to which they are bent; *germen* elliptic-globular, obſcurely tritoroſe, three-furrowed, with a line down each protuberance, four times ſhorter than the ſtyle. Native of New South-Wales; whence it was introduced by the Preſident of the Royal Society in 1800. A perennial plant; generally kept in the greenhouſe; but the ſpecimen from which our drawing was made, ſeemed to thrive in Mr. HAWORTH's garden full as well, in the open border at the foot of a wall with a ſouthern aſpect, where it flowered moſt part of the ſummer.

We ſuſpect that this genus cannot ultimately be kept up as diſtinct from PHALANGIUM; but muſt be reduced to that as the firſt conſtituted; they both agree in the one-jointed pedicle.

G.

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Sy.d.m E.dwards Del

E. Sansom Sc.

PÆONIA HUMILIS. DWARF PEONY.

Claſs and Order.

POLYANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Petala* 5. *Styli* 0. *Capſ.* polyſpermæ.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PÆONIA *humilis;* foliis biternatis, foliolis tripartito-laciniatis ſubtus ſubvilloſis, capſulis erectiuſculis piloſis [glabriuſculis S.]. *Retz. Obſ.* 3. *p.* 35.
PÆONIA hiſpanico ſemine nata f. II^da. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 1. *p.* 279.
PÆONIA tenuis laciniata, ſubtus pubeſcens flore purpureo. *Bauh. Pin.* 323. *Moriſ. Hiſt.* 3. *p.* 455. § 12. *t.* 1. *f.* 8.
PÆONIA femina hiſpanica pumila. *Park. Herb. p.* 1379. *Lob. Ic.* 683.

The dwarf PEONY differs from P. *peregrina*, No. 1050, chiefly in having its leaves more finely divided, glaucous above, and clothed with a ſoft pubeſcence underneath; its leaflets are more acute and more inciſed; the germens are nearly ſmooth, having only a few thinly ſcattered ſhort hairs, whereas in *peregrina* they are quite woolly.

This ſpecies ſeems to have been well known to the older Botaniſts, but was never correctly deſcribed till taken up by RETZIUS. With his ample deſcription our plant correſponds in every reſpect, except that, in his ſpecific character, he has *capſulis piloſis*; in his full deſcription, however, he ſays the capſules are but ſlightly hairy *(parum piloſæ)*.

Suppoſed to be a native of Spain, and is perfectly hardy.

Our drawing was taken from a ſpecimen received from Meſſrs. CHANDLER and BUCKINGHAM, Nurſerymen at Vauxhall, the latter end of April.

W.Edwards Del. Pub.by S. Curtis Walworth Nov.1.1811. F.Sansom Sc

JUSTICIA BICOLOR. DOTTED-FLOWERED JUSTICIA.

Class and Order.

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. simplex vel duplex. *Cor.* irregularis vel subregularis. *Capf.* bivalvis, 2 locularis: dissepimentum valvis contrarium, retinaculis seminum uncinulatis. VAHL.

Specific Character.

JUSTICIA *bicolor; (calyx simplex corolla, subæqualis)* pedunculis axillaribus trifloris petiolo brevioribus, foliis ovalibus acuminatis glabris, limbo corollæ plano: tubo longissimo.

DESCR. *Stem* shrubby, branched: *branches* square with rounded angles. *Leaves* oval, acuminate, undulate and narrowed at the base, quite entire, smooth on the upper surface with simple unbranched veins, villous and pale underneath, with the veins more prominent and reticulate. *Peduncles* axillary, shorter than the petiole, three-flowered. *Bractes* two, subulate, not half the length of the calyx. *Calyx* simple, erect, five-parted: *leaflets* subulate. *Corolla* nearly regular: *tube* three or four times the length of the calyx, slenderer on the upper part, villous: *limb* patent, flat, divided into five nearly equal segments, the two uppermost being rather the narrowest and erect, the other three looking downwards, and the middle one, somewhat larger and broader pointed than the rest, is gibbous at the base, and beautifully stained and dotted with carmine, the other segments, except a few scattered dots, being quite white. This irregular arrangement of the laciniæ gives

gives the flowers the form of thoſe of Heart's-eaſe. *Stamens* the length of the tube: *anthers* parallel. *Germen* oblong: *ſtyle* the length of the tube: *ſtigma* bifid.

We are informed by Mr. ROBERT BROWN, that this ſhrub is a native of the Iſland of Luconia, in the vicinity of Manila, from whence it was introduced to the Kew Garden by Mr. WILLIAM KERR. JUSTICIA *bicolor* does not ſeem to have been mentioned by any botanical writer; the *vincoides* of LAMARCK and VAHL appears to approach the neareſt to it, but the leaves of this are deſcribed as obtuſe and only an inch in length.

Propagated by cuttings. In the bark-ſtove it bloſſoms the greateſt part of the ſummer. Our drawing was taken from a fine plant in the poſſeſſion of Meſſrs. WHITLEY, BRAME, and MARTIN, of the Fulham Nurſery.

Since the above article was ſent to the preſs, we find that a figure of this plant is juſt publiſhed in the Botaniſt's Repoſitory. In the account there given, it is ſtated that Mr. MILNE raiſed it at Font-Hill, from Weſt-Indian ſeeds. But having been kindly ſhewn the ſpecimen ſent by Mr. KERR, from the Philippine Iſlands, we are certain that the habitat above given is the true one. It is moſt probable, therefore, that Mr. ANDREWS was miſinformed, and that the Royal Garden at Kew is the real ſource from whence it has been derived.

PENTSTEMON PUBESCENS (α.) LATIFOLIA.
BROAD-LEAVED HAIRY PENTSTEMON.

Claſs and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Cor.* 2-labiata ventricoſa. *Rudimentum* filamenti quinti ſuperne barbatum. *Capſ.* bilocularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PENTSTEMON *pubeſcens ;* caule pubeſcente, filamento ſterili ab apice infra medium barbato. *Hort. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 360. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 227. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 2.

PENTSTEMON *pubeſcens ;* caule pubeſcente : foliis ſerrulatis : filamento ſterili ab apice infra mediętatem barbato : corolla elongata. *Michaux Flor. Bor. Amer.* 2. *p.* 21.

CHELONE *Pentſtemon ;* foliis amplexicaulibus, panicula dichotoma. *Mant.* 415.

(α.) foliis ovato-oblongis.

DRACOCEPHALUS latifolius glaber, Lyſimachiæ luteæ foliis. *Moriſ. Hiſt.* 3. *p.* 417. *ſ.* 11. *t.* 21. *f.* 2.

CYNORYNCHIUM nov-anglicanum digitali accedens, herba quadricapſularis, floribus albis rictum caninum referentibus. *Pluk. Mant.* 62 ?

(β.) anguſtifolia ; foliis lanceolatis.

ASARINA caule erecto foliis lanceolatis amplexicaulibus, panicula dichotoma. *Miller Ic. p.* 168. *t.* 252.

The genus PENTSTEMON appears to us to have been ſeparated from CHELONE on rather ſlender grounds. The rudiment of the fifth filament in the latter is ſhort and ſmooth, in the

the former hairy and ſometimes longer than the reſt. In the preſent ſpecies we have often found the fifth ſtamen perfect, in which caſe the pubeſcens of the filament generally diſappears: we have even ſeen ſix perfect ſtamens in the ſame flower; ſo that a part ſo liable to vary does not ſeem well ſuited to eſtabliſh a generic character upon.

For the moſt part the rudiment in this ſpecies is hairy from the top to below the middle; but ſometimes the pubeſcence barely extends ſo far as to the middle. A more obvious diſtinction is afforded by the panicle being intermixed with leaves, which in *lævigata* is nearly naked.

Except the miſerable repreſentation by MORISON, we do not know that the broad-leaved variety PENTSTEMON *pubeſcens* has ever been before figured; there is a bad figure of the narrow-leaved ſort in MILLER'S Icones.

Native of the Alleghana mountains in North-America. Flowers in June and July, and ripens its ſeeds in the autumn; at which ſeaſon MILLER directs the ſeed to be ſown. It is a hardy perennial or rather biennial, as, according to MILLER, the roots ſeldom abide more than two years.

Communicated from Mr. SALISBURY'S Botanic Garden at Brompton.

Mrs. M. Edwards. Del.

Published by Curtis Walworth Nov. 1. 1821.

J. Cox, Sculp.

PENTSTEMON LÆVIGATA. SMOOTH PENTSTEMON.

Claſs and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 1424.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PENTSTEMON *lævigata ;* caule glabro, panicula ſubnuda, filamento ſterili ſupra medium barbato.
PENTSTEMON *lævigata ;* caule glabro, filamento ſterili ſuperne barbato. *Hort. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 361. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 1.
PENTSTEMON *lævigata. Wild. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 228.
PENTSTEMON *lævigata ;* caule glabro : foliis lævibus, ſubintegris : filamento ſterili ſuperne barbato : corolla breviore. *Michaux Fl. Bor. Amer.* 2. *p.* 21.
CHELONE *Pentſtemon. J. Fred. Mill. Icon.* 4.
CHELONE *lævigata. Perſoon Synop.* 2. *p.* 169.
CHELONE foliis inferioribus ovato-acuminatis petiolatis integerrimis, ſuperioribus amplexicaulibus lanceolatis dentatis, corollis patentibus bilabiatis. *Arduin. Specimen.* 14. *t.* 5.
DIGITALIS perfoliata glabra, flore violaceo minore. *Moriſ. Hiſt.* 2. *p.* 479. *ſ.* 5. *t.* 8. *f.* 6.

PENTSTEMON *lævigata* was cultivated in Dr. FOTHERGILL'S garden at Upton, in 1776; but has probably been long loſt to our gardens, till it was lately again introduced by Meſſrs. FRASER. At leaſt, we have uſually ſeen the narrow-leaved variety of *pubeſcens* paſſing under the name of this in our nurſeries.

Beſides

Beſides the differences mentioned in the laſt article, we may mention that the lower lip of the corolla in this plant is more rolled back, the upper lip leſs ſo, and the mouth gaping, which in *pubeſcens* is nearly cloſed.

Native of North-America, from Penſylvania to Carolina. Is rather more tender than *pubeſcens*, but ſufficiently hardy to bear our milder winters. Both theſe plants are conſidered as perennials, and, with proper management, may be ſo; but as the root uſually periſhes after the ſeeds are matured, they are perhaps more properly biennials.

Our drawing was taken at Meſſrs. FRASER'S Nurſery, Sloane-Square.

No. 1420.

Pub by S. Curtis Walworth Decr 1. 1811. Sydm Edwds Del. F. Sansom sc.

ZINGIBER CASUMUNAR. CASMUNAR or HAIRY GINGER.

Claſs and Order.

MONANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Anthera duplex. *Filamentum* extra antheram elongatum, apice ſubulatum, ſulcatum. *Stylus* in ſulco antheræ receptus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ZINGIBER *Caſumunar;* caulibus erectis, foliis ſeſſilibus lineari-lanceolatis: nervo vaginaque hirtis, ſpicis compactis ſtrobiliformibus, nectario bilobo criſpato.

ZINGIBER *Caſumunar. Roxb.* in Aſiatic Reſearches, *vol.* 11. *pag.* 347. *tab.* 7.

CASUMUNAR. *Lewis Mat. Med. p.* 193. *ed.* 4*to.*

In Auguſt laſt we were highly gratified with the ſight of this very rare and curious plant, flowering probably for the firſt time in Europe, in the ſtove of JAMES VERE, Eſq. at Kenſington-Gore.

Dr. ROXBURGH, in his valuable account on the SCITAMINEÆ, natives of the Eaſt-Indies, publiſhed in the eleventh volume of the Aſiatic Reſearches, informs us that the root of this plant appeared both to Sir JOSEPH BANKS and Dr. COMBE to be the Caſmunar of the ſhops; a root introduced into this country by MARLOE, as a medicine of uncommon efficacy in hyſteric, epileptic, paralytic, and other nervous diſorders, and Dr. LEWIS obſerves that, from its ſenſible qualities, it ſeems to deſerve to have been more generally uſed, being " an elegant, mild aromatic, moderately warm, lightly bitteriſh, in ſmell

ſmell ſomewhat reſembling Ginger." Its ſpirituous extract, he ſays, " ſmells very agreeably, and impreſſes on the organs of taſte a grateful bitteriſhneſs, and a durable glowing warmth, not a fiery or pungent heat." Notwithſtanding theſe recommendations this drug is nevertheleſs gone wholly into diſuſe, and is no longer to be met with in our ſhops.

Native of the Eaſt-Indies. With us an inhabitant of the bark-ſtove. Propagated by cuttings of the root. Introduced by Dr. Roxburgh.

NOTE.

No. 1419, pag. alt. While ſpeaking of Mr. Brown's remark on the crown of this ſpecies, we have rendered his words *intus ad baſin uſque diſtinctæ* by " parted to the baſe;" implying thereby that it is entirely ſeparated to the baſe into ſix ſegments; while that gentleman means that it is ſeparated all the way only on the inner, but not on the outer ſide. Yet with the obſervation in this ſhape our own does not coincide; the crown appearing to us in ſuch reſpect not to differ from others of the genus. *G.*

ERYNGIUM CORNICULATUM. ONE-HORNED ERYNGIUM.

****

Claſs and Order.

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Flores capitati receptaculo pabaceo.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ERYNGIUM *corniculatum*; foliis ovato-lanceolatis; petiolis fiſtuloſis, intus ſeptiferis; capitulis ſubconicis, ſpina longa plerumque terminatis. *Delaroche Eryng. n.* 23. *t.* 15.

ERYNGIUM *corniculatum*; foliis radicalibus lanceolatis dentatis partitiſve longe petiolatis, petiolis fiſtuloſis intus articulatis; caulinis ſupremis tricuſpidatis, capitulo conico ſpina longa ſæpires terminato. *Brotero Fl. luſitan.* 1. *p.* 416.

ERYNGIUM *corniculatum. Lam. Dict. v.* 4. *p.* 758. *Brot. Fl. Luſit.* 1. *p.* 416. *Perſoon Syn.* 1. *p.* 299.

ERYNGIUM *cornutum. Donn Cant. ed.* 4*ta. p.* 56.

ERYNGIUM paluſtre luſitanicum corniculatum. *Tournef. Inſt. p.* 327.

ERYNGIUM luſitanicum paluſtre, caule fiſtuloſo, capite cornuto Tournefortii. *Moris. Hiſt.* 3. *p.* 166. *Raj. Hiſt. Sup. p.* 240?

DESC. *Stem* dichotomouſly branched, rounded, ſtriate hollow. *Radical leaves* (according to Delaroche) ovate, or ovate lanceolate, with margins either entire, more or leſs inciſed, or dentate-ſinuate, on footſtalks which are fiſtular, having the cavity frequently intercepted by tranſverſe partitions. *Cauline leaves* ſtem-embracing, palmate, lower ones cut into ſeveral ſegments, upper ones trifurcate or ſometimes quite ſimple, ſtrongly nerved underneath, ſpinous. *Heads of flowers* nearly globoſe, on peduncles either terminal, or growing from the diviſions of the branches. *Involucre* of ſix rigid, ſubulate, channelled leaflets, ſomewhat unequal and terminated with a ſpine. From the very centre of the head grows a rigid ſword-ſhaped leaflet twice the length of the head, like thoſe of the involucre, but broader and rather longer. There are ſometimes two (according to Delaroche ſeveral) ſhorter leaflets inſtead of the long one; and now and then, though rarely,

rarely, the heads are quite deſtitute of this horn. *Calyx* green five-cleft: *leaflets* ovate, concave, mucronate. *Petals* blue, ſmall, concave. *Stamens* and *ſtyles* longer than the corolla, *Germens* hiſpid or ſcaly. *Receptacle* conical. *Chaff* ſpathular-ſhaped, mucronate.

Our plant, which was ſent us by Mr. DONN, curator of the Botanic Garden at Cambridge, having no radical leaves, we have truſted to Delaroche and Brotero for the deſcription of them.

The figure and excellent account given by Delaroche leaves no room to doubt but that his plant is the ſame with ours. And as this author probably had an opportunity of examining Tournefort's ſpecimen, we muſt ſuppoſe that he could hardly be wrong in quoting that ſynonym alſo. The ſame obſervation will apply to Lamarck; otherwiſe his deſcription would not readily lead us to conclude that his plant was the ſame; for he makes no mention of the remarkable roſtrum terminating the capitula, but attributes the name to the inequality of the involucre, two or three of the leaflets of which he deſcribes as being ſo much longer than the reſt as to give the appearance of horns. The ſynonym from MORISON would ſeem ſtill more dubious, as he deſcribes the heads of flowers to be ſeſſile; and that of RAY is only a copy of this laſt. DELAROCHE has alſo quoted E. *ſuaveolens* of Brouſſonet as a ſynonym; but we obſerved no fragrance in the flowers, and the ſmell of the bruiſed plant was to us particularly ungrateful. Theſe ſeeming contradictions are however in great meaſure reconciled by BROTERO, who obſerves that this plant varies extremely according to the ſoil; that in very dry places the involucre becomes very ſmall; the heads of flowers nearly or quite ſeſſile, and lemon-ſcented; the chaff ſubtrifid and much longer than the calyxes. This author therefore concludes that E. *corniculatum*, *galioides*, and *odoratum* of LAMARCK are mere varieties of the ſame plant.

This ſpecies is not taken up in the new edition of Hortus Kewenſis, though introduced into the country according to Mr. DONN in 1803.

Native of wet and marſhy places in Portugal. Flowers in June, July, and Auguſt. Propagated by ſeeds. If theſe are ſown in the autumn, we ſhould recommend the young plants to be protected from the froſt, during the winter, and planted out in the open ground in the ſpring. Brotero ſays the root is perennial; Donn marks it as biennial.

N.º1428.

M.ss Edwards Del.

Hubbard & Curtis Walworth Dec.r 1 1911

F. Sansom Sc.

GLOBBA SESSILIFLORA. SESSILE-FLOWERED GLOBBA.

Claſs and Order.

MONANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Anthera duplex. *Filamentum* lineare incurvatum, longiſſimum, apice appendiculatum. *Stylus* laxus, filiformis, in medio antheræ receptus. *Stigma* incraſſatum. *Nectarium* utrinque bifidum.

Specific Character.

GLOBBA *ſeſſiliflora*; appendiculo cordato, corollæ laciniis lateralibus longioribus, ſpica ſubverticillata, bracteis lanceolatis marceſcentibus.

GLOBBA *bulbifera*. *Roxb. in Aſiat. Reſ. v.* 11.?

This appears to us to be an undeſcribed ſpecies of GLOBBA in the form of the flower very nearly reſembling GLOBBA *orixenſis* of Dr. ROXBURGH, deſcribed and figured in his paper on the Scitamineæ, publiſhed in the eleventh volume of the Aſiatic Reſearches; from which however it ſufficiently differs, in its ſeſſile flowers growing in an interrupted ſpike and in the greater length of the lateral laciniæ of the corolla, which in *orixenſis* are ſhorter than the reſt; and in many other reſpects. It may be the *bulbifera* of this author, but we have not ſufficient data to determine it to be the ſame. It certainly bears bulbs in the axils of the leaves and of the lower bracteæ.

By comparing our preſent figure with that of MANTISIA *ſaltatoria* (No. 1320) the generic differences of the two plants will be ſufficiently evident: not only in the infloreſcence, which in the one is radical, in the other cauline, but in the form and number of the laciniæ of the corolla; in the remarkable filiform appendages at the baſe of the filament in MANTISIA, which are totally wanting in GLOBBA, and in the form

form of the nectarium, bifid at the lower extremity only in the former, and not at both as in the latter.

Our drawing of this very rare plant was made at Mr. VERE's, Kenſington-Gore, from a living ſpecimen received from Sir ABRAHAM HUME's. It is a native of Pegu in the Eaſt-Indies. Requires the heat of the bark ſtove. Flowers in Auguſt. Introduced by Dr. ROXBURGH.

NOTE.

No. 1320. After MANTISIA *ſaltatoria*, add as a ſynonym, GLOBBA *radicalis* panicula radicali, antheris alatis. *Roxb. in Aſiatic Reſearches, vol.* 11. *p.* 359.

J.ⁿ Edwards Del. Pub.d by S. Curtis Walworth Dec.ʳ 1. 1811. E. Gardiner Sc.

SALVIA HABLITZIANA. HABLITZ'S SAGE.

Claſs and Order.

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. inæqualis. *Filamenta* tranſverſe pedicello affixa.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SALVIA *Hablitziana;* hirſuta, foliis pinnatis: foliolis linearibus integerrimis ſubverticillatis, bracteis orbiculato-ovatis acuminatis.

SALVIA *Hablitziana;* villoſa, foliis pinnatis integerrimis: foliolis lanceolatis ſubæqualibus: ſuperioribus geminatis. *Willd. in Schrad. Bot. Journ.* 1. *p.* 289. *t.* 2. *Bieb. Fl. taurico-cauc.* 1. *p.* 19.

SALVIA *Habliziana;* foliis linearibus integerrimis pubeſcentibus ſeſſilibus, floribus verticillato-ſpicatis, bracteis ovatis acuminatis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. *p.* 129.

SALVIA *taurica. Hablizl taur. p.* 207. *No.* 33.

SALVIA *Hablitziana. Clarké's Trav. v.* 1. *p.* 574. *cum tab.*

DESCR. *Stem* rounded, hairy, branched at the upper part. *Leaves* pinnate: *leaflets* linear, diſtant, frequently growing four or more together in oppoſite directions, ſo as to give them a whorled appearance, generally ſimple, but ſometimes two or three are united above their baſe. *Flowers* ſeſſile, growing many together in whorls. *Bracteæ* large, acuminate. *Calyx* very hairy, ſtreaked, two-lipped: *upper lip* truncate or obſoletely three-toothed: *lower lip* two-toothed, acute. *Corolla* white with ſpotted throat, very large: *upper lip* erect, concave, emarginate: *lower lip* four-lobed.

WILLDENOW, in his edition of the Species Plantarum, deſcribes the leaves as ſimple, but in SCHRADER'S Journal, he underſtood and deſcribed them better.

The

The late Profeſſor VAHL conſiders the SALVIA *ſcabioſæfolia* of LAMARCK as the ſame plant, attributing the native place of Peru aſſigned to it, to an error not unuſual in gardens. But after all, the identity of theſe plants is by no means certain, the leaves in LAMARCK's figure being pinnatifid, not pinnate, with the terminal leaflet much broader than the reſt and toothed. In the extenſive Herbarium of Mr. LAMBERT, we obſerve conſiderable variety in the width of the leaflets; but none that reſemble the figure of LAMARCK's *ſcabioſæfolia*.

The name of this plant was given by PALLAS in commemoration of his friend HABLIZL*, whoſe good offices he ſo often and pathetically mentions in his writings. Dr. Clarke and his companion were conducted by PALLAS to this gentleman's manſion in the delightful valley of Tchorgana; and in return for the hoſpitality he there met with, has given a figure of this Sage in his travels, and brought ſeeds of the ſame to England, which he preſented to Mr. DONN, who kindly communicated fine flowering ſpecimens, from one of which our drawing was made.

Native of Tauria and of Armenia. Flowers in Auguſt. A hardy perennial; according to Dr. CLARKE, increaſing annually in ſize, till it becomes a fine tall ſhrub of very great beauty. Propagated by ſeeds, or by cuttings.

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* Dr. CLARKE ſpells the name HABLITZ, which, although incorrect, we adopt, for the ſake of Engliſh organs of ſpeech.

AMARYLLIS PURPUREA. CINNABAR-FLOWERED AMARYLLIS.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 923*.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

AMARYLLIS *purpurea; (2-pauciflora; flos inferne tubulosus, obsolete irregularis; faux nuda;)* foliis pluribus *(subsenis)* bifariis convoluto-loratis obtusulis obscurius reticulato-venosis, interioribus elatioribus scapum strictum subcompresso teretem æquantibus; spatha bivalvi pedicellis corolla 2—3 brevioribus longiore; germine trigono-oblongo; corolla erecta infundibuliformi limbo subrotato-campanulato labro extrorsum obliquato, tubo rotundate trigono in faucem late turbinatam hyalino-sexfenestratam isometram ampliato; laciniis illi subæqualibus reticulato-rugosulis, extimis subrhombeo-ovatis acutulis cum mucrone, intimis elliptico-lanceolatis una tertia angustioribus; staminibus tubo (alternis vel et citra eum) adnatis, erecto-patentissimis incurvulis inclusis, alterne subbrevioribus; antheris erecto-appensis vibratilibus; stylo reclinate incurvulo limbum æquante; stigmate obsolete triplici, subaperto, puberulo. *G.*

AMARYLLIS *purpurea. Hort. Kew.* 1. 417. *ed.* 2. 2. 224. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Bauer's Sketches in Cod. Banks. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 53.

A. *elata. Jacq. Hort. Schoenb.* 1. 32. *tab.* 62.

A. *speciosa. L'Herit. Sert. Anglic.* 12. *n.* 11.

CRINUM *speciosum. Linn. Suppl.* 195. *Syst. Veg. ed.* 14. 319. *Thunb. Prodr. fl. cap.* 59.

DESCR. *Bulb* ovate-oblong, larger than a turkey's egg, brown; *stem* 2—3 feet high, as well as the *leaves* purple towards the base; *pedicles* green; *spathe* sphacelate; *flowers* 2—4, about three inches long, of a deep uniform blood-red colour; outer segments rounded-keeled and greenish down the centre of their back; *faux* connected by six paler coloured subtransparent membranes; *filaments* red; *pollen* yellow; *style* pale red. Comes the nearest to *longifolia* (No. 661) of any species known to us; but is very distinct from *reginæ* (No. 453), of which L'HERITIER doubted whether it might not be a variety. Native of the Cape of Good Hope, whence it was introduced

introduced by Mr. MASSON in 1774. Our drawing was made from a plant that flowered laſt July, in the greenhouſe at the nurſery of Meſſrs. MIDDLEMIST and WOOD, Shepherd's-Buſh. *G.*

NOTE.

No. 1089. Inſtead of "AMARYLLIS HUMILIS (β)." read "AMARYLLIS CORUSCA." Upon comparing the two plants this ſummer, we are convinced that the above ſhould have been given as a diſtinct ſpecies from the *humilis* of No. 726. Beſides the difference in the direction, ſize, and colour of the corolla, as well as convolution of its ſegments, *coruſca* is diſtinguiſhable by ſtamens which are nearly upright and about a fourth longer than the corolla, inſtead of being horizontal and about as much ſhorter than the corolla, as in *humilis*. The ſubjoined characters will, we think, diſtinguiſh the following cloſely allied ſpecies.

Umbella multiflora; flos ſexpartitus, recurvo-ſubrotatus.

coruſca; ſupra No. 1089. Foliis paucis (4?) bifariis lineari-ligulatis convoluto-canaliculatis; pedicellis ſpatha bivalvi longioribus; corolla erecta, laciniis ſubæqualibus lanceolato-ligulatis ungue breviſſimo, ſuperne undulatis, inferioribus utrinque duas ſummas verſus obliquatis, imis binis latius diſcretis; ſtaminibus obſolete aſſurgentibus parum inæqualibus corolla una quarta longioribus, imæ fiſſuræ appoſitis; ſtigmatibus 3, brevibus replicatis. *G.*

A. *humilis.* (β.) *Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 2. 229.

humilis; ſupra No. 726. Corollæ laciniis lineari-lanceolatis ſpathulato-convolutis undulatis, lateralibus utrinque in par medium ſummum obliquantibus, imis binis divaricatiſſimis; ſtaminibus declinato-aſſurgentibus corolla brevioribus, divaricationis ſpatio interpoſitis. *G.*

undulata; ſupra No. 369. Corollæ laciniis lateralibus duabus utrinque mediam ſummam verſus obliquantibus, ima media ſtaminibus flore brevioribus ſubtenſa. *G.*

venuſta; ſupra No. 1090. Corolla regulari; ſtaminibus erecto-faſciculatis iſtam exſuperantibus. *G.*

This laſt can only be ſeparated from *ſarnienſis* of No. 244, by the ſometimes inconſtant character of the leaves preceding, and not ſucceeding the inflorescence; they have been conſequently united in the laſt edition of the Hortus Kewenſis as varieties. *G.*

Syd.ᵗ Edwards Del. Pub.ᵈ by S. Curtis. Walworth Dec.ʳ 1. 1811. E. Sansom Sc.

COMMELINA AFRICANA. YELLOW CAPE-COMMELINA.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. tripartitus, perſiſtens. *Cor.* (*calyce grandior* G ?) 3-partita, decidua laciniis unguiculatis, tertia quandoque diſſimili v. abortiente. *Stam.* 6, (v. 5.) *Antherarum* 3, (nunc 2—4) diſſimiles : vix polliniferæ. *Germ.* 3-loc., loculis oligoſpermis. *Stig.* 1. *Involucrum* monophyllum conduplicatum v. cucullatum, perſiſtens, capſulas includens. *Capſ.* 2—3-loc., 2—3-valv., valvis medio ſeptigeris. *Sem.* fæpius bina, angulo interno loculi inſerta. *Embryo* trochlearis, in cavitate albuminis denſe carnoſi umbilico oppoſita immerſus. *Brown Prod. Flor. Nov. Holland.* 1. 268, 269.

OBS. Herbæ *ſæpe diffuſe.* Folia *vagina integra.* Pedunculus *apice faſciculatim multiflorus, floribus hermaphroditis : altero exteriore maſculo ſæpius ſtipatus.* Brown. loc. cit.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

COMMELINA *africana ; (herba perennis, diffuſe ramoſa, procumbens, geniculis radicans ;)* caudice tereti gracili ſtolonizanter ramoſo, articulato, internodiis petiolo membranaceo fiſtuloſe convoluto in fiſſura ciliato vaginatis ; foliorum laminis alternis diſtantibus ovato-lanceolatis craſſiuſculis glabris *(nunc pilis in diſco utrinque pauciſſimis vagis)* baſi ciliatis, ſubtus ſtriatulis ; cauliculis alternis e vaginæ petiolaris latere laminæ folii oppoſito, introrſum villoſis, internodio iſometris ; involucro cordato-acuminato conduplicato-explicante, racemum pauciflorum breviorem reclinatum in canale fovente ; pedicellis ſecundis erectis uniarticulatis ad geniculum bracteola ſtipatis *(articulo ſuperno fructifero retroverſo)* inferiori longiori ; calyce ſubherbaceo ſegmentis 2 orbiculatis, tertio ovato duplo anguſtiori ; corolla maxime inæquali *(quæ cauli proximior reſupinata ?)* laciniis duobus triplo grandioribus anguſte unguiculatis lamina ſubreniformi-rotundata lobo altero ſubmajore, tertia ſpathulato-obovata lamina concava ; ſtaminibus 3 integrioribus reclinato-aſſurgentibus totidem brevioribus gracilioribus diſſormiter antheriferis oppoſitis, omnibus corolla brevioribus ; ſtylo ſuperne retorto ; ſtigmate

mate depreſſo-aperto orbiculato; capſula ovata; valva ſuperna biloculari feminibus 2—4 macris caſſis, inferna uniloculari femini obeſo ſolo fertili tota adnata. *G.*

COMMELINA *africana. Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 2. 1. 60. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 8. *n.* 3. *Thunb. Prod. Fl. cap.* 58. *Gærtn. Sem.* 1. 50. *tab.* 15. *f.* 1. *Berg. cap.* 9. *Meerburgh Ic.* 4. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 70. *ed.* 2. 1. 123. *Vahl Enum.* 2. 167. *Schmidel Ic. Plant.* 113. *tab.* 30. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 250.

C. radice perenni; foliis lanceolatis; caule repente glabro; petalis 2 majoribus. *Wachend. Ultraj.* 323.

C. procumbens, flore luteo. *Royen Lugdb.* 538. *Haller Hort. Goetting.* 66.

Obs. Commelina *africana Redoutæi (Liliac. t.* 207.) *alia certe ſpecies.* Dryander Mſſ. in Muſ. Banks.

A trailing ſomewhat buſhy plant, ſeldom exceeding three feet in height, but generally much ſhorter; the flowers at firſt glance reſemble thoſe of ſome of the papilionaceous tribe, and are of a tawny yellow colour. According to the elaborate and accurate work of Schmidel, ſome of the flowers, eſpecially the one neareſt the caudex, are often male; the middle of the three more perfect anthers larger and more copiouſly polliniferous than the reſt, and of a ſagittate form; nor are the three leſs perfect horizontally cruciate ones (ſometimes whimſically called *nectaria*) entirely deprived of pollen. A greenhouſe plant; native of the Cape of Good Hope; cultivated in 1759 by Miller; blooms from May to October. Our drawing was made from Mr. Vere's collection, a collection which the liberality of its owner, zeal and intelligence of its ſuperintendant, render of great and general ſervice to Botany. *G.*

NOTE.

No. 739. Sanseviera *ſeſſiliflora.* In our obſervations on this vegetable, we have ſaid that "its ſcape was extrafoliaceous and aroſe from its peculiar bud;" in this we were miſled by the appearance of the plant when the running rootſtock was buried in the ground; but upon that being laid bare, it is ſeen that the ſcape really riſes from the centre of each faſcicle of leaves; and, being horizontally depreſſed for a ſhort ſpace before it aſcends above ground, acquires the appearance it preſents in our figure, and by which we were deceived, not having at that time the opportunity of examining it out of the ground. It is now become common, and found to be hardy enough to thrive in the open border, where it ſoon forms large tufts. The following ſynonyms have appeared ſince we publiſhed our account of it.

Sanseviera *carnea. Bot. Repoſ. t.* 361. *Lil. a Redouté. t.* 323. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 2. 278.

No. 1432.

Syd^m Edwards Del. Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Decr. 1. 1811. F. Sansom Sc.

ALLIUM PANICULATUM. PENDULOUS-FLOWERED GARLIC.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 1420.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALLIUM *paniculatum ; (capſulare ; filamenta ſimplicia ; folia fiſtuloſa ;)* bulbo globoſo-conico ; foliis ſubtrinis longe vaginantibus ſtriatis lamina lineari-attenuata, canaliculato-depreſſa ; caule tereti erecto ; ſpatha bivalvi nervoſa ovato-caudata, valvarum altera umbellam aliquoties exſuperante ; umbella numeroſa, peripherice pendulo-effuſa pedicellis capillaribus flore pluries longioribus ; corolla cyathi-campaniformi laciniis obovato-oblongis truncato-obtuſis, exterioribus ſubbrevioribus incurvulo-emarginatis, interioribus planioribus ; filamentis compreſſo-ſubulatis baſi inter ſe et cum corolla breviter connatis, lacinias ſubexcedentibus ; antheris brevibus incumbentibus ; germine viridi turbinato-oblongo, ſexſulco-hexagono, vertice depreſſo ; ſtylo ſetiformi germini æquali vel tandem ſublongiore, apiculo ſtigmatoſo ſubcapitellato ; capſulæ loculis 2—3-ſpermis ; ſeminibus oblongis obovato-attenuatis, plano-convexiuſculis. *G.*

ALLIUM *paniculatum. Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 2. 1. 428. *Gærtn. Sem.* 1. 56. *t.* 15. *f.* 1. *Bieberſtein Fl. taur. caucaſ.* 1. 264. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 425. *ed.* 2. 2. 236 ; *(excl. Redoutæo). Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 73 ; *(excl. Hoffm. Scop. et Hiſt. Helv. Halleri.)*

A. *pallens. Lil. a Redouté. tab.* 272 ?

A. foliis teretibus, vagina bicorni, umbella pendula ſuave purpurea. *Haller Opuſc.* 386. *n.* 25. *De All.* 47. *n.* 22. *in utroque cum ic.*

We have purpoſely omitted in the ſynonymy moſt of the more recent European Floras, from a ſuſpicion that the *paniculatum* they have in view is *oleraceum* occurring with a capſuliferous umbel. The ſpecies cited from HALLER's treatiſes was conſtituted and delineated from a Siberian plant only ; although he ſubſequently, but as we apprehend erroneouſly, adduced it for a ſynonym to a ſpecies he found in Switzerland, which he obſerves is ſometimes bulbiferous. From his clear and copious account, we are certain that his original ſpecies is the ſame with our own ; and LINNÆUS judges it to be alſo his *paniculatum.* It is very probable that our preſent plant may be

be the *pallens* of ſome of the authors cited to that we have given in No. 1420; which is after all a mere capſuliferous variety of *carinatum*. To moſt of the Floras, we are perſuaded *oleraceum* and *carinatum* as they occurred with a capſuliferous or with a bulbiferous inflorescence, have, when in the firſt mentioned ſtate, furniſhed likewiſe *paniculatum* and *pallens*. We have already, in No. 1420, ſtated the diſtinctions between our preſent ſpecies, *pallens* and *flavum*. From *oleraceum* it differs, by having the filaments ſhortly connate at their baſe among themſelves, and with the corolla. JACQUIN's ſpecimen of *paniculatum* from Auſtria, in the Bankſian Herbarium, has a bulbiferous umbel and is *oleraceum*. The bloom of the preſent plant had a ſlight degree of fragrance, was white with a ſlight ſuffuſion of purple or roſe-colour, and marked with green down the backs of the ſegments. It is evidently the *paniculatum* of BIEBERSTEIN, according to his own ſpecimens. Our drawing was made from a plant that flowered this ſummer in Mr. HAWORTH's collection, and had been received from the Cambridge Botanic Garden, where it was ſuppoſed to have come originally from Siberia. Native of the Crimea, and probably of various parts of the South of Europe. We believe it to be the *pallens* of REDOUTE; but are certain it is not his *paniculatum*, which we take to be a capſuliferous *oleraceum*. G.

NOTE.

No. 1143, pag. alt. ALLIUM *caucaſeum*. We find that M. VON BIEBERSTEIN, in a recent work, dropping the name of *caucaſeum* attached to this plant in his Herbarium, has conſidered it as a purple variety of the *ſaxatile* with white flowers of a former one; and this again as diſtinct from *ſtellerianum* (for which it had been taken by GEORGI *in Nachtr. ſur beſchr. ruſs. reichs.* 267) in having a ſubulate ſpathe, one valve of which is longer than the umbel. So that the following ſynonyms ſhould be added to thoſe given in the above-cited page.

A. *ſaxatile. Bieberſtein capiſche meere.* 167. *n.* 39. *Ann. of Bot. v.* 2. 436. *n.* 39. *Flor. taur. caucas.* 1. 264.

The *globoſum* of the ſame author, as which *caucaſeum* is given in REDOUTE's Liliaceès, has a ſpathe ten times longer than the umbel, and ſtamens twice the length of the corolla; and can neither be the plant given by REDOUTE, nor *ſphærocephalon* as we gueſſed it to be. G.

ERRATUM.

No. 1082, l. 8, pro "*uniflora*," lege "*pluriflora*."

Syd.ᵐᵗ Edwards Del.

Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Jan.ʸ 1812.

HEMEROCALLIS JAPONICA. SWEET-SCENTED DAY-LILY OF JAPAN.

Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Inflor. ſeorſim bracteata, inferne quandoque geminatim. *Cal.* o. *Cor.* infera, recta, nutans cernuave, ſexdiviſa, ſubæqualis, regularis vel ſubirregularis, cucullato-campanata tubo obſoleto, aut infundibuliformis tubo variæ longitudinis. *Stam.* faſciculata declinato-affurgentia, alternantia, fundo corollæ affixa partimve aut per omnem tubum adnata. *Anth.* introrſæ, vibratiles. *Stylus* filamentorum decurſû, germen continuans, triquetro-filiformis. *Stig.* trigonum apice depreſſum obſolete pubeſcens. *Capſ.* coriacea erecta pendulave, ovato-elliptica atque trilobo-triquetra, nunc priſmatico-elongata, 3-loc., 3-valv. valvis medio ſeptigeris. *Sem.* plura-numeroſa angulo interno loculi biſeriate quandoque imbricatim annexa, ovato-oblonga, varieque preſſa, aut alata nucleo eccentrico; *teſta* nigra. G.

Herbæ *perennes*; rhizoma *fibris faſciculatis carnoſis craſſis nunc fuſiformi-protuberantibus*; folia *radicalia plura-numeroſa a plano obverſa bifaria, ambientiave, lorato-attenuata, ab inferius convoluto-equitantibus canaliculato-explicantia, nunc petiolata lamina nervoſo-coſtata*; caulis *teres, bractea vel ſpatha ſterili nunc folio ſtipatus, ſimplex*; racemus *pauci-multiflorus, corymbi-vel thyrſiformis, vel nunc ſpicatim effuſus*; pedicelli *ramiformes ſtricti, gracileſve flexiles*; flores *majuſculi ſpecioſi. Plurimum* LILII, *multum* AGAPANTHI *habet.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HEMEROCALLIS *japonica*; *(petiolatifolia; fructus pendulus;)* foliis ambientibus convoluto-petiolatis lamina ovata acuta, coſtato-nervoſa ſubundulata; caule bractea vel nunc folio ſtipato;

ſtipato; racemo multifloro thyrſoideo-effuſo folioſo-bracteato; bracteis convoluto-lanceolatis, inferioribus geminis extima prægrandiore nunc tubum æquante; pedicello brevi flexili; corolla ſubnutante regulari, cylindraceo-infundibuliformi; tubo rotundato-hexagono, *(computata fauce)* quam limbus ſubduplo longiore; limbo campanulato recurvo; laciniis ovali-lanceolatis; ſtaminibus corollæ iſometris pro longitudine germinis tubo adnatis; antheris ſagittato-linearibus; ſtylo quam germen ter-quater longiore; capſula priſmatico-columnari ſubnutante, valvis planis; ſeminibus ſurſum imbricatis alatis, ellipticis. *G.*

HEMEROCALLIS *japonica*. *Syſt. Veg. Murr. ed.* 14. 339. *Thunb. jap.* 142; *(ubi deſcriptio certe comprehendit et hanc, licet aliàs ab autore ad ſolam* lanceolatam *reſtricta ſit.) Id. in Linn. Trans.* 2. 335. *Lil. a Redoute.* 1. *tab.* 3. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 2. 305. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 198; *(excl. var. β.)*

H. *alba*. *Bot. Repoſ. tab.* 194.

ALETRIS *japonica*. *Houtt. Linn. pſl. ſyſt.* 11. 486. *t.* 84. *f.* 2; *ad ſpecimen ſiccatum japonicum delineata.*

JOKSAN *vulgo* Gibbooſi. GLADIOLUS plantaginis folio; ſcapo ſeſquiſpithamali recto, extremitate florida floribus (10—12) liliaceis, vernis, in purpureum albicantibus; ex anguſto tubulo ampullaceis, 3-uncialibus, in 6 dentes laciniatis, ſtaminibus totidem ſtyloque mediorepandis. *Kæmpf. am. ex.* 863. *ejuſd. fig. MS. in Muſ. Brit. Banks ic. Kæmpf. tab.* 11.

DESC. *Leaves* ſeveral: *lamina* 2—6 inches broad. *Pedicles* white, ſeveral times ſhorter than the flower; inner of the lower *bracties* ſeveral times ſmaller than the outer. *Corolla* clear white, very fragrant, nearly four inches long. *Anthers* yellow. Hardy; blooms much later in the year than *cærulea*, and not ſo freely: native of China and Japan. Introduced in 1790, by Mr. G. HIBBERT. Our drawing was made from a plant that flowered in the open ground at Mr. VERE'S. G.

NOTE.

No. 894. HEMEROCALLIS CÆRULEA. Under this head the following ſynonyms may be added to thoſe already cited:

(α.) flore albo? *Thunb.*

HEMEROCALLIS *lancifolia*. *Thunb. in Linn. Tranſ.* 2. 335. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 198.

H. *japonica.*

H. *japonica*. *Thunb. jap.* 142.
ALETRIS *japonica*. *Thunb. nov. act. Upſ.* 3. 208. *Gmel. Syſt. Nat.* 2. 562.
(β.) flore violaceo. *Supra* No. 894. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 2. 305.
GIBBOOSI altera folio anguſtiori, fl. autumnali. *Kæmpf. amæn. exot.* 863. *Ejuſd. fig. MS. in Muſ. Brit.*; *optima*.

Varies in our gardens with narrow and with broad ovate-lanceolate leaves, of a much darker green than thoſe of *japonica*. Is a very diſtinct ſpecies from that, even if it ſhould vary to white. Mr. BROWN remarks, that he has always found 6—10 embryos in each of its ſeeds. See his *Prod. Nov. Holl.* 1. 296; *in Obſ.* G.

SPECIERUM ENUMERATIO.

Liliaſtrum. *Supra tab.* 318. ANTHERICUM.
graminea. *Supra tab.* 873. B fera. G.
flava. *Supra tab.* 19.
fulva. *Supra tab.* 64. Orient. incola.
diſticha. *Donn Cant. ed.* 6. 93. fulva. *Thunb. jap.* 142; *(excluſo Linn.)* KEN, &c. IRIS, &c. *Kæmpf. am. exot.* 872. *Icones piſcium pictore chinenſi Cantoni pictæ*; tab. ult. Specimen horto regio kewenſi (anno* 1793*) floridum in Herb. Bankſ. conſervatur.* Chinæ et Japoniæ incola.
japonica. *Supra tab.* 1433.
cærulea. *Supra tab.* 894.

* *Dryander Cat. Biblioth. Bankſ.* 2. 181.

N.°1434.

Myd. Edwards Del

Pub.by S. Curtis Walworth. Jan 1. 1812.

E. Hay

SABAL ADANSONI. DWARF SABAL, or SWAMP PALMETTO.

****

Clafs and Order.

HEXANDRIA TRIGYNIA. *Perfoon.* PALMÆ. *Linn.*

Generic Character.

Flores hermaphroditi; *fpatha univerfalis* o; *fpadix* ramofa; *fpathæ partiales* membranaceæ. *Calyx* 3-partitus perfiftens fegmentis minimis. *Cor.* 3-partita (decidua *Jacq.*) *Stam.* libera; *filamentis* bafi incraffatis. *Germ.* 3, coadunata; *ftigm.* feffilia fubpubefcentia. *Baccæ* 3, 2 plerumque abortivæ, fubfphericæ, pififormes, monofpermiæ; *caro* pauca, fubamarefcens, feminibus non adhærens. *Sem.* offeum, rufefcens, punctis confperfum, bafi area umbilicali depreffa notatum; *papilla* exigua laterali embryonem obtegente; *abumen* cartilagineum, album, *embryo* parvus, conicus, horizontalis. *Guerfent obf. in Bullet. de la foc. philomat.* No. 87.

OBS. RHAPHIS arundinacea (*quantum liceat ex fpecimine ficcato non fructifero dijudicare*) *hujus, neque* flabelliformis *fupra* No. 1371, *congener.* G.

Specific Name and Synonyms.

SABAL *Adanfoni. Guerfent loc. cit. tab.* 25; *refpectu inflorefcentiæ parum bona.*
SABAL *minor* s. *Adanfoni. Perfoon Syn.* 1. 399.
RAPHIS *acaulis. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 4. 1093.
CHAMÆROPS *acaulis. Michaux Bor. Amer.* 1. 207.
CORYPHA *minor. Jacq. Hort. Vind.* 3. 8. *tab.* 8. *Murr. Syft. Veg. ed.* 14. 984. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 2.
C. *pumila. Walt. carol.* 119.
SABAL. *Adanfon fam.* 2. 495.

Rootftock not caudefcent; *leaves* radical, fan-fhaped-palmate, fmooth; *petiole* femicylindric, thornlefs, longer than the bipartite *lamina*, *lobes* contiguous-convergent unequally multifid, *fegments*

ſegments ligulate-attenuated, complicate, ſhortly bifid radiate-divergent, ſometimes with looſe threads intermingled; *flower-ſtem* 3—5 feet high, axillary ſubgeniculately-flexuoſe upright, ſheathed its whole length by many ſingle alternate cloſely embracing membranous *ſpathes*, each equalling its internode; *ſpadixes* many, alternate, patently paniculate, numerouſly flowered, iſſuing laterally from the upper ſpathes; *bractes* broad exceedingly ſhort, denticulate, ſingle; ſegments of the *calyx* roundiſh concave, of the *corolla* rather larger, whitiſh, oblong obtuſe, patent; *filaments* ſubulate, length of the flower; *anthers* ſagittate incumbent; *piſtil* rather ſhorter; *drupe*, according to JACQUIN, about the ſize of a pea, black, and of a ſweetiſh taſte. Of very ſlow growth; native of Carolina and Georgia; alſo, according to the inſcription on a ſpecimen in the Bankſian herbarium communicated by Mr. DE PONTHIEU, of our Weſt-Indian iſlands. Monſieur GUERSENT ſays, that it cannot be a ſpecies of CORYPHA, which has 1 germen, 1 ſtyle, and a ſeed with a cavity in the albumen; nor EUTERPE, which has a monoicous infloreſcence; nor CHAMÆROPS, in which this is polygamous.

We are far too ſlightly acquainted with this tribe of vegetables to be able to judge of the ſolidity of ſuch generic diſtinctions. It has been claſſed by WILLDENOW under Polygamia Monœcia, in oppoſition to the deſcriptions of other Botaniſts.

Our drawing was made from a plant that flowered this ſummer in the greenhouſe of Meſſrs. LODDIGES, at Hackney.

G.

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TRADESCANTIA CRISTATA. CREST-BUNCHED SPIDERWORT.

Clafs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. triphyllus. *Cor.* tripetalæ (unguibus modo tubuloſo-connexis. G.) *Stam. filamentorum* pilis articulatis. *Stylus* ſimplex: ſtigmate tubuloſo. *Capſ.* ſupera, 3-loc. *Sem.* pauca dorſo vel lateribus embryonifera. *Gærtner Sem.* 1. 51.

OBS. Inflorescentia *racemoſa, ſucceſſive ephemera, pauci-numeroſiflora, alterna, biſeriato-ſecunda, reclinata, bracteis foliaceis minutiſve interſtincta; ex racemis obverſe binatis nunc ſubumbellate contractis vel nunc ſpicatim protractis involucro* 2—3*-phyllo magno conduplicato nunc folioformi vel minimo bracteæformi baſi ſtipatis:* diſtachya; *aut ex iiſdem ſingularibus alterne diſpertitis involucro monophyllo:* monoſtachya; *rarius uniflora.* G.

A TRADESCANTIA *ſegreganda* CALLISIA *ob ſtamina* 3 *v. pauciora: nec non ſpecies unguibus petalorum connatis ſcilicet* TRAD. axillaris, criſtata, *aliæque ineditæ quæ inſuper diverſæ ſunt ſeminum collateralium altero erecto, altero pendulo, umbilico baſilari, embryone in extremitate oppoſita, ideoque diſtinctum genus efformantes.* Brown prod. fl. nov. holl. 1. 269; in obſ.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TRADESCANTIA *criſtata; (monoſtachya; cor. hypocrateriformis;)* caudice gracili tereti geniculato, diffuſe ſtolonizanti-ramoſo, procumbente, internodiis folio ſubæqualibus nervis articuloſis ſtriatis, latere folii laminæ contrario villoſis; foliis oblongo-lanceolatis ſtriatulis ciliatis, petiolo brevi vaginante in fiſſura pubeſcente; cauliculis alterne ſupernis; involucro herbaceo ovato-lanceolato: racemo folioloſo, criſtato-ſpicato, imbricato; floribus ſubſeſſilibus bractea ſemiovato-falcata obliquata ſubincluſe interſtinctis, calyce herbaceo extrorſum pubeſcente ſegmentis naviculari-conduplicatis tubi floralis angulos equitantibus; corollæ unguibus in tubulum priſmaticum limbo longiorem

longiorem calyci æqualem cohærentibus, laminis explanatis; ſtaminibus corollam nequicquam exſuperantibus; filamentis extra tubum contortis hirſutis, intra flexuoſis nudis; antheris ovatis; germine oblongo, rotundate trigono, villoſo; ſtylo germen 5-ies excedente, ſubtortim fluxuoſo; ſtigmate clavato tubuloſo, ore crenulato. *G.*

TRADESCANTIA *criſtata. Linn. Syſt. Nat. ed.* 12. 2 233. *Syſt. Veg. ed.* 13. 263. *ed.* 14. 315. *Jacq. Hort. Vindob.* 2. 67. *tab.* 137. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 403. *edit.* 2. 2. 203. *Meerburgh. Ic.* 32. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 21.

COMMELINA *criſtata. Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 2. 1. 62.

C. corollis æqualibus involucris ſpicatim imbricatis. *Linn. Fl. Zeyl.* 13. *tab.* 1; *ex tabella archetypa Hermanniania nunc in Muſæo Bankſiano.*

EPHEMERUM zeylanicum procumbens criſtatum. *Herm. Parad.* 148. *Burm. Zeyl.* 94. *Raii Hiſt.* 5. 556.

Said to be an annual plant; *corolla* blue, about 4 lines long, jointedly veined; *filaments* inſerted at the bottom of the tube; *anthers* ſmall yellow upright, in which the lunulate form of the locular receptacle is leſs evident than in the larger flowered ſorts; *ſtyle* white; *ſtigma* blue; *raceme* ſhorter than the involucre; *bractes* large in proportion to the flower. Very cloſely allied to *papilionacea;* but differs in being altogether a ſomewhat larger plant and leſs hairy, as well as in not having ſtamens that are conſiderably longer than the corolla, which is alſo blue inſtead of purple. Found on the decayed parts of the trunks of old trees, and moiſt ſituations in the Malabar country and the Iſland of Ceylon. Introduced in 1770 by Monſieur RICHARD. Mr. BROWN thinks that this, with ſome others, ſhould be generically ſeparated from TRADESCANTIA; his reaſons are added above.

We are indebted to Mr. VERE for the ſpecimen. Seems to require to be kept conſtantly in a hot-houſe. *G.*

Pub.d by S. Curtis Walworth Jan.1.1812.

COTYLEDON CRENATA. SCOLLOP-LEAVED NAVEL-WORT.

Clafs and Order.

DECANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus (modo 4-fidus). *Cor.* 1-petala. *Squamæ* nectariferæ 5, ad baſin germinis. *Capſ.* 5 (modo 4).

Specific Character and Synonyms.

COTYLEDON *crenata*; foliis decuſſatis obtuſis crenatis carnoſis, floribus cymoſo-paniculatis erectis quadrifidis. *Venten. Malmaiſ.* 49. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt. v.* 3. *p.* 110.

VEREA *crenata*; foliis oppoſitis patentibus, racemis longiſſimis laxis, floribus luteis. *Bot. Repoſ.* 21. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. *p.* 471.

CALANCHOE *Verea. Perſoon Syn.* 1. *p.* 446. *a.*

KALANCHOE. *Adanſon Fam. de Pl.* 2. *p.* 248.

This ſucculent ſhrub, native of Sierra Leone, whence it was introduced by our friend Profeſſor ADAM AFZELIUS, and, under the ſuppoſition of its being an undeſcribed genus, was named by Mr. ANDREWS in honour of JAMES VERE, Eſq. a great encourager of botanical ſcience. But if it can be properly ſeparated from COTYLEDON, being undoubtedly a congener of COTYLEDON *laciniata*, of which ADANSON, in his Familles des Plantes, long ago conſtituted a genus, it muſt take his name of KALANCHÖE. DECANDOLLE, a French botaniſt, and PERSOON, have adopted this diviſion; but M. VENTENAT has followed LINNÆUS, who conſidered his COTYLEDON *laciniata* as belonging to the genus, though curtailed of one-fifth in the number of all the parts of fructification.

It

It is not improbable, however, that had he known there were half a dozen ſpecies in the ſame predicament, he would have himſelf made a ſeparation, ſo congenial with his claſſification.

In the new edition of the Hortus Kewenſis, both this plant and BRYOPHYLLUM of SALISBURY, No. 1409 of this work, are retained with COTYLEDON; BRYOPHYLLUM is, however, in our opinion, very diſtinct, not only in the number of the parts of fructification, but likewiſe in the form of the corolla, the relative proportion of the calyx and it, and eſpecially in having the ſtamens arranged in one rank.

The original imported plant bore leaves many times the ſize of thoſe in our figure, and more irregularly ſcolloped, but ſucceeding ones have not attained to the ſame vigorous growth.

Our drawing was made at the late Right Honourable Mr. GREVILLE'S, at Paddington. Propagated by cuttings. Requires to be kept in the dry ſtove, or in an airy part of the common hot-houſe. Flowers from May through the ſummer. Cultivated by Mr. WILLIAM ANDERSON, in 1793.

Byrd^m E Iwards Del. Pub by S. Curtis Walworth Jan. 1. 1812. F. Jansom Sc.

CYMBIDIUM COCCINEUM. SCARLET-FLOWERED CYMBIDIUM.

Class and Order.

GYNANDRIA DIANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 4—5-petala erecta vel patens. *Nectarium* concavum, basi calcaratum, lamina patula. *Anthera* opercularis, decidua. *Pollen* globosum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CYMBIDIUM *coccineum*; subcaulescens, foliis terminalibus aliisque radicalibus bulbo innatis ensiformibus obtusis, scapis filiformibus axillaribus unifloris. *Swartz Nov. Act. Upsal*, 6. *p.* 70. *and in Tracts on Botany*, *p.* 168. *Willd. Sp. Pl. v.* 4. *p.* 94. *Persoon Synop.* 2. *p.* 514. 6.

EPIDENDRUM *coccineum*; foliis caulinis ensiformibus obtusis, pedunculis unifloris axillaribus confertis. *Sp. Pl.* 1348. *Jacq. Amer. p.* 222. *t.* 135.

HELLEBORINE coccinea multiflora. *Plum. Spec.* 9. *ic.* 180.

The *orchideæ* in general are rather difficult to cultivate, but the parasitical ones in particular were long thought beyond the power of art to bring to any tolerable degree of perfection in our northern climate. Of late years however, by planting them in a mold composed chiefly of decayed wood, and covering the surface with large pieces of bark; some cultivators have succeeded to admiration with many of them.

The CYMBIDIUM *coccineum* has been seen here in flower before, but perhaps never in the same perfection as in the bark stove of Messrs. LODDIGES, at Hackney, in June last, from whence our drawing was made.

When

When the flowers firſt come, they appear to grow from the boſom of the radical leaves, but, as the ſtalk lengthens, freſh flowers are produced from the axils of the cauline leaves, as is deſcribed by JACQUIN. A kind of thickening of the foot-ſtalk, ſo as to form what are called bulbs, of an oval compreſſed form, terminated with one or more leaves, is very common in this genus, and occurs in this ſpecies alſo, though there were none to be obſerved in the ſpecimen from which our drawing was made. By theſe knots or bulbs the plants may be propagated. They probably ſerve as reſervoirs of the juices, neceſſary to preſerve the life of the vegetable, during the dry ſeaſon.

Native of the Iſland of Martinique, growing in moiſt woods, eſpecially on the banks of the torrents.

Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Jan.1. 1812.

CYTISUS LEUCANTHUS. PALE-FLOWERED CYTISUS.

Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 2-labiatus: labio superiore 2-dentato. *Carina* erecta. *Legum.* basi attenuatum, compressum. (Stamina *monadelpha.* Folia *ternata.*)

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CYTISUS *leucanthus;* caulibus erectis ramosis, floribus capitatis, calycis labio superiore emarginate truncato: inferiore integerrimo acuto.

CYTISUS *leucanthus;* floribus umbellatis terminalibus, caulibus erectis, foliolis ellipticis glabris acutis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 1124. *Persoon Syn.* 2. *p.* 810.

CYTISUS *leucanthus. Plant. rar. Hung. t.* 132.

DESCR. *Stem* shrubby, branched upwards; branches villous. *Flowers* in terminal subumbellated heads. *Leaves* petiolate: *leaflets* lanceolate, silky on both sides from adpressed shining hairs. *Calyx* cylindrical, bilabiate: *upper lip* emarginate-truncate: *lower lip* apparently simple, acute. *Corolla* elongated: *vexillum* oblong-obcordate, with reflexed sides. *Alæ* not half the length, clawed. *Carina* two-petaled: *petals* united at the point, nearly like the alæ. *Filaments* all connected. *Germen* oblong, flattened, silky. *Style* naked: *stigma* subcapitate.

The branches are slenderer, and the flowers much smaller than in CYTISUS *austriacus.*

We were favoured with living specimens of this plant by Mr. DONN, from the Botanical Garden at Cambridge, at the same time with those of SALVIA *Hablitziana,* published in last number. We have also received specimens of the same plant from Mr. BUCHANAN, Nurseryman at Sydenham.

Native of the heaths and woods of the Banate, in Hungary. Hardy. Flowers in August.

N.° 1739.

J. fd.ms Edwards Del. *Pub. by S. Curtis. Walworth Jan.y 1812.* *Hanfstaengl*

ASTROLOMA HUMIFUSUM. JUNIPER-LEAVED ASTROLOMA.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. bracteis 4, pluribusve imbricatus. *Cor.* tubo ventricoso, calyce duplo longiore, intus juxta basin fasciculis 5 villorum: limbo brevi, patenti barbato. *Filamenta* linearia inclusa. *Ovarium* 5-loculare. *Drupa* subexsucca, putamine osseo, solida. *Brown Prod. Nov. Holl.*

Specific Character and Synonym.

ASTROLOMA *humifusum;* prostratum ramosissimum, foliis lanceolato-linearibus supra convexiusculis margine ciliatis. *Brown Prod. Nov. Holl. p.* 538.
VINTENATIA *humifusa. Cav. ic.* 4. *t.* 348. *p.* 28.

We are indebted to Messrs. MALCOLM and SWEET, Nurserymen, at Stockwell-Common, for the opportunity of giving a figure of this rare plant, which we have not seen in any other collection.

The genus STYPHELIA having become very extensive, Mr. BROWN has divided it; but, in plants of this natural order, it is not easy to find discriminating characters in the parts of fructification; accordingly, the only difference we remark in the character of this genus from that of STYPHELIA, in this author's valuable work, exists in a rather slight variation in the form of the corolla, and the more linear anthers, which are included within the tube of the corolla, not exserted as in STYPHELIA. These diversities, though not striking, are, however, important when combined with certain peculiarities of habit, which probably afforded the first guide in making the separation.

Native of New-Holland, about Port-Jackson, also of the southern coasts, and of Van Diemen's Island. Flowers in August. May be considered as a hardy greenhouse shrub, requiring nearly the same treatment as the Cape Heaths.

Syd.ᵐᵗ Edwards Del

Pub.ᵈ by S. Curtis Walworth Feb.ʸ 1812

F. Sansom Sc.

DATURA METEL. DOWNY THORN-APPLE.

Claſs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. infundibuliformis, plicata. *Cal.* tubuloſus, angulatus, deciduus. *Capſ.* 4-valvis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DATURA *Metel;* pericarpiis ſpinoſis nutantibus globoſis, foliis cordatis ſubintegris pubeſcentibus. *Sp. Pl.* 1. *p.* 256. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. *p.* 1009. *Hort. Kew. ed. alter.* 1. *p.* 387. *Mart. Mill. Dict.*

DATURA *innoxia. Mill. Dict. ed.* 8. *n.* 5. *Idem Martyn n.* 8.

STRAMONIUM folio hyoſcyami; flore toto candido; fructu propendente, rotundo, ſpinis innoxiis ornato. *Boerh. Ind. alt. v.* 1. *p.* 262, *excluſo ſynonymo Hort. Eyſt.*

STRAMONIA. *Dod. Pempt.* 460. *f.* 1. *Camer. Herb.* 377. *d. ejuſdem Epitom.*

STRAMONIUM peregrinum. *Ger. Em.* 348. *f.* 1.

SOLANUM pomo ſpinoſo rotundo, longo flore. *Bauh. Pin.* 168.

HUMMATU. *Hort. Mal.* 2. *p* 47. *t.* 48. *?*

DUTRA alba. *Rumf. Amb.* 5. *p.* 242. *t.* 87. *?*

This plant, when cultivated in the ſtove, hardly acquires a height exceeding four feet. *Stems* purpliſh, downy, irregularly branched. *Leaves* cordate, moſtly quite entire, but, about the flowers more eſpecially, irregularly angular, villous on both ſides; footſtalks long. The *calyx* is long, ſomewhat inflated, but rounded and not angular; at firſt uſually two-lipped, but afterwards ſpontaneouſly divides or is eaſily ſeparable into five lance-ſhaped teeth. *Corolla* white, generally ſingle, large, and ſweet-ſcented. After flowering, the peduncle, which was before erect, bends downwards, and the nodding, globular

fruit

fruit is covered with tubercles terminating in ſhort ſoft ſpines. The greater part of the calyx falls with the flower, but the baſe remains and grows with the capſule, forming a circular calyx irregularly ſcolloped at the edge and reflected.

Our plant was ſaid to be raiſed from ſeeds ſent from Surinam, and we think it doubtful whether it be the ſame ſpecies as the Eaſt-Indian plant, which grows to a much larger ſize and is not deſcribed as being ſo pubeſcent: at the ſame time it corre-ſponds ſo well with the ſpecific character of LINNÆUS, that we can but conclude it is the ſame as what he intended in his Species Plantarum for DATURA *Metel*; nor do we think it differs from the STRAMONIA of DODONÆUS and the older authors. In the Hortus Cliffortianus, LINNÆUS conſidered all thoſe with nodding fruit as varieties of the ſame ſpecies, and ſome Botaniſts ſtill incline to the ſame opinion.

We were favoured with the plant from which our drawing was taken, by Mr. SALISBURY, proprietor of the botanic garden in Sloane-Street, under the name of DATURA *innoxia* of MILLER: and it is not unlikely but it may be the ſame as the one deſcribed by him, which he raiſed from ſeeds received from Vera Cruz, though he ſays the fruit is oval, and covered with long, ſoft, innocuous ſpines. It is not improbable, however, that there may be ſome variety in the form of the fruit and in the length of the ſpines.

The extraordinary narcotic and inebriating effects of theſe plants has been fully deſcribed by the early writers on Eaſt-Indian plants; but we have not been able to trace in any of them the practice of ſmoking the root in the aſthma, not very long ſince introduced to this country from Madras. The firſt mention we find of this practice is in LOUREIRO's Flora Cochin-Chinenſis: this author aſſerts, that the bruiſed root of the DATURA (he conſiders all the ſpecies of LINNÆUS as mere varieties, except *arborea*) ſmoked through a tobacco pipe, ſpeedily relieves violent paroxyſms of the aſthma.

The roots of this ſpecies are large, and conſequently much fitter for the purpoſe of ſmoking than thoſe of DATURA *ſtramonium*; but whether theſe are ſuperior in efficacy to the other parts of the plant, is at preſent undecided.

May be treated as other tender annuals, raiſed on a hot-bed in the ſpring and planted in the open ground the latter-end of May, where it will thrive and bloſſom very well; but will not ripen its fruit, except the weather prove very favourable.

PÆONIA DAURICA. DAURIAN PÆONY.

Claſs and Order.

POLYANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Petala* 5. *Styli* 0. *Capſ.* polyſpermæ.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PÆONIA *daurica*; foliis pinnatis: foliolis ſubovatis glaucis, caule herbaceo. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 3. *p.* 317.

PÆONIA *daurica*; foliis pinnatis: foliolis ſubovatis glaucis, floribus rubro-purpureis, caule herbaceo bipedali. *Bot. Repoſ.* 486.

Our drawing of this rare ſpecies was taken at the botanic garden of ISAAC SWAINSON, Eſq. at Twickenham, in May laſt. The round egg-ſhaped petiolated glaucous leaflets diſtinguiſh the PÆONIA *daurica* from every other known ſpecies.

A hardy perennial, native of Siberia. Introduced by JOHN BELL, Eſq. in 1790.

Walworth Feb 1. 1812

Sydenham Edwards Del. F. Sansom Sc.

EDWARDSIA MICROPHYLLA. SMALL-LEAVED EDWARDSIA.

Claſs and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-dentatus. *Cor.* papilionacea. *Legumen* tetrapterum, polyſpermum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

EDWARDSIA *microphylla*; foliolis (25—41) obovatis. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt. v.* 3. *p.* 1.
EDWARDSIA *microphylla. Saliſb. in Linn. Soc. Tranſ. vol.* 9. *p.* 299.
SOPHORA *microphylla. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. *p.* 499. *Jacq. Hort. Schoenbr.* 3. *p.* 10. *t.* 269. *Lamarck ill. gen. t.* 325. *f.* 1.
SOPHORA *tetraptera. Forſt. Prod. n.* 183. *Linn. Sup.* 230.

The genus SOPHORA, as conſtituted by LINNÆUS, ſerved for ſome time as a common receptacle for almoſt the whole of the papilionaceous plants, having their ſtamens all diſtinct; and theſe not being very numerous, no particular inconvenience aroſe from the aſſemblage. But when the great number belonging to this natural order, natives of Auſtralaſia, began to be known, it became neceſſary to ſeparate the genera which were united by this one character only. With reſpect to the papilionaceous genera of New-Holland, this taſk was ably commenced by the PRESIDENT OF THE LINNEAN SOCIETY, in the firſt volume of the ANNALS OF BOTANY, and is now carrying on with more ample materials, by Mr. ROBERT BROWN. The preſent genus was framed by R. A. SALISBURY, Eſq. in the 9th volume of the Tranſactions of the Linnean Society,

Society, and named by him in honour of our botanical draughtſman, Mr. SYDENHAM EDWARDS; and EDWARDSIA has been ſince adopted in the new edition of the Hortus Kewenſis. SOPHORA *tetraptera*, No. 167 of this work, is another ſpecies, and is now called EDWARDSIA *grandiflora*; *tetraptera* being the generic character of the fruit, and equally applicable to the whole genus.

The preſent ſpecies is not quite ſo hardy as the other; at leaſt it does not flower ſo well when cultivated in the open air, which perhaps is owing to its diſpoſition to put forth its bloſſoms ſomewhat more early in the ſpring. It anſwers beſt therefore to treat it as a hardy greenhouſe ſhrub. Our drawing was taken from a fine old tree, which has for many years produced abundance of flowers every ſpring, in Mr. MALCOLM's greenhouſe at Kenſington, and the fruit added from a ſmall ſhrub at Meſſrs. WHITLEY and Co. now of the Fulham nurſery.

Native of New-Zealand, where it was diſcovered by the Right Hon. Sir JOSEPH BANKS, Bart. K. B. and introduced at the ſame time with EDWARDSIA *grandiflora*, than which the flowers are ſcarcely leſs ſhewy, but ſhorter and leſs pointed.

S. d. Edwards Del. Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Feb. 1. 1812. F. Sansom Sc.

BRUNSVIGIA FALCATA. SWEET-SCENTED BRUNSWICK-LILY.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Umbella pluri-numeroſiflora bracteis utplurimum interſtincta, e ſpatha generali bivalvi breviore. *Cal.* o. *Cor.* ſupera hexapetalo-partita, ſuburceolato-campanata tubo nullo, vel infundibuliformis radiatove-divaricata illo breviſſimo, ſubæqualis, ſubirregularis regulariſve. *Fil.* ejus fundo inſerta tubove adnata, declinata erectave, alterne longiora. *Stylus* horum decurſû. *Stig.* ſimplex, vel obſoletius trina. *Capſ.* membranacea ſubdiaphana, turbinatim trilobo-trigona lobis aut devexe compreſſis aut alatim extenuatis, 3-loc., 3-valv. valvis medio ſeptigeris; loculi oligoſpermi deorſum caſſi. *Sem.* horum angulo interiori appacta, aciniformi-oblongata teſtâ nigrâ, vel tuberoſo-laxata *(nec tamen ut loculum repleant)* difformiter rotundata, fuſceſcentia. G.

OBS. Bulbus *tunicatus integumentis membranaceis brunneis, quandoque ſcarioſo-rigentibus; axis rhizomatoſa modo deorſum prominens; fibræ fibrilliferæ craſſæ, nunc nodoſo-protuberantes;* folia *pauca-plura biſaria a plano obverſa, craſſiuſcula, ſpathulato-oblonga .... lingulato-lorata, plana,* ſcapo *varie compreſſo utplurimum breviore tardiora, vel ejus contemporalia;* pedicelli *cum capſula clavati. Flore tenus cum* AMARYLLIDE, *fructu cum* MASSONIA *plurimis conſentit; cæterum* HÆMANTHO *accedens.* Marginatæ *et* Radulæ *fructum nondum habuimus perfectum.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

BRUNSVIGIA *falcata;* foliis pluribus, anguſtius lingulato-loratis, glaucis, alterne in utramque partem falcato-obliquatis, cilio brevi cartilagineo fimbriatis, externis longioribus humi recumbentibus; ſcapo 4 plo magiſve breviore, complanato aciebus rotundatis, inflorescentiam vix æquante; umbella multiflora, pedicellis inæquilateri-triquetris,

triquetris, laxis, germine quater longioribus, flore brevioribus, fructigeris ſtrictis ſupra 3-nervi-coſtatis; germine utrinque conformi-continuo; corolla erecto-ſubnutante, infundibuliformi, ſubirregulari, emarcida fructum coronante; tubo germen uniformiter continuante, laciniis quater breviore; his anguſtius ſpathulato-lanceolatis vix ultra baſin imbricantibus, media ſumma aliis recurviore; extimis anguſtioribus convoluto-unguiculatis, acutis mucrone glochidiformi, intimarum lamina oblonga obtuſa; ſtaminibus declinato-aſſurgentibus corolla parum brevioribus; ſtylo ſubexſerto tortiuſculo; ſtigmate obſolete triplici depreſſo patulo; capſula inverſo-pyramidata nervo medio in ſingula facie prominulo, lobis anguſtis declive in aciem compreſſis; ſeminibus difformiter atque inæqualiter tuberoſo-laxatis, fuſceſcentibus. G.

AMARYLLIS *falcata*. *L'Herit. ſert. Angl.* 13. *n.* 15. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 418. *ed.* 2. 2. 225. *Nob. ſupra No.* 1089, *verſo folio in Spec. Synth. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 55.

AMARYLLIS *longifolia*. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 1. 1. 293. *ed.* 2. 1. 421. *Reich.* 2. 27; *(excluſo Ehret.) Syſt. Veg. ed.* 14. 320. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 8. *n.* 7. Non vero L'Heritieri, editorum Horti Kewenſis, Jacquini, Willdenovii, noſtrumve, plantam numeri ſuperioris 661 pro Linnæana male intelligentium. G.

CRINUM *falcatum*. *Murr. Syſt. Veg. ed.* 14. 319. *Jacq. Hort. Vindob.* 3. 34. *tab.* 60.

HÆMANTHUS *falcatus*. *Thunb. Prod.* 58.

AMARYLLIS ſpatha multiflora, corollis campanulatis æqualibus, ſcapo tereti ancipiti. *Royen Lugd.* 36. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 7. *n.* 7.

LILIUM africanum humile longiſſimis foliis polyanthos ſaturato colore purpuraſcens.—id. diluto colore purpuraſcens. *Herm. Lugd.* 682. *Id. Parad. Batav.* 195. *tab.* 195.

LILIO-NARCISSUS africanus pumilus polyanthos. *Tournef. Inſt.* 386. *Boerh. Ind. Alt.* 2. 147.

L. N. africanus laticaulis humilis. *Rudb. Elyſ. tab.* 180.

L. N. africanus platicaulis humilis flore purpuraſcente odorato. *Comm. Hort. Amſt.* 1. 71. *tab.* 36.

L. N. indicus pumilus polyanthos. *Mor. Hiſt. pars* 2. 368.

NARCISSUS pumilus indicus polyanthos. *Cornut. Canad.* 154; *cum fig. mala.*

OBS. *Licet in noſtra tabula folia de bulbo florido reſecta delineentur ſeorſim, naturâ quidem præveniunt perdurantque inflorescentium.* G.

On a review of the deſcriptions and ſynonymy of AMARYLLIS *longifolia* in the works of LINNÆUS, we have found it to be

be the prefent plant, and not the one given under that title in No. 661 of the prefent work; which has been fubftituted in its place, from a general mifapprehenfion in fucceeding writers. We have reftored to each the fynonyms that belong to it, without attempting to difturb fpecific denominations by which both are at this time univerfally called and underftood. *Bulb* round-ovate, integuments numerous membranous; outer *leaves* fometimes nearly two feet long, from half to an inch broad, quite flat, furrounded by a fhort white cartilaginous fringe; *fcape* 3—4 inches high, in old many-flowered fpecimens very broad in proportion to its height; *corolla* about two inches and a half long, changing from greenifh white to deep rofe-colour; tube half an inch long; *capfule* with its continuous pedicle from fix to feven inches long, brown, narrow-turbinate and fhortly contracted at the top; *cells* about three inches long, with from one to three *feeds* of various fizes, which are fleihy but not outwardly herbaceous and irregularly rounded compreffed. Native of the Cape of Good Hope. Cultivated in 1752, by P. Miller. Blooms about Auguft, diffufing a fragrance, which appeared to us to refemble that of the "Lily of the Valley."

Our drawing was made from a plant in the collection of Meffrs. Lee and Kennedy, at Hammerfmith, who have been very fucceffful in its treatment. *G.*

NOTE.

Amaryllis *longifolia. Supra No.* 661.

Exclude *Sp. Pl.* 421. *Roy. Lugdb.* 36. *Reich.* 2. 27. *Mill. Dict. n.* 7. *Syft. Veg. Murr.* 320. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Herm. Parad.* 195. *t.* 195; *cum defcr.*; ad Brunsvigiam falcatam *transferenda.*

Lin. 21; infere poft "59" verba "*excluío fynonymo Linnæi.*"

Line the laft, and firft of the next page, for "fix inches" put "one"

Line fecond of the fecond page, for "12—20" read "3—7."

To the remaining fynonymy add,

Amaryllis *longifolia. Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 2. 227; *(excluío Millero, loco citato faltem tenus).*

A. *bulbifperma. Burm. Prod.* 9.

A. *capenfis. Mill. Dict. ed.* 8. *n.* 12.

A. fpatha 3-flora corollis campanulatis æqualibus genitalibus declinatis. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 7. *n.* 12.

Specierum

falcata. *Supra tab.* 1443.
multiflora. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 2. 230. AMARYLLIS orientalis. *Jacq. Hort. Schoenb.* 1 38. *tab.* 74.
marginata. *Hort. Kew. eod.* A. marginata. *Jacq. eod.* 34. *tab.* 65.
Radula. *Hort. Kew. eod.* A. Radula. *Jacq. eod.* 35. *tab.* 68.
ſtriata. *Hort. Kew. eod.* 231. A. ſtriata. *Jacq. eod.* 36. *tab.* 70.

ERRATA.

No. 1044, 2d page, l. 8, for " their," read " the."
No. 1392, l. 13, pro " *unico*," lege " *unici*."
No. 1418, l. 17, pro " utraque fine," lege " utroque fine."
No. 1125, l. 17, from the bottom, omit the words " of theſe."
No. 1433, verſ. fol. l. 14, pro " lanceolatam" lege " lancifoliam."
No. 1434, l. 15, pro " *abumen*" lege " *albumen*."
No. 1435, l. 14, pro " *folioformi*" lege " *foliiformi*."
——— verſ. fol. l. 6, pro " fluxuoſo" lege " flexuoſo."
——— ——— l. 13, pro " *Hermanniania*" lege " *Hermanniana*."

J. Mc Edward Del. Pub.by S. Curtis Walworth Feb.1.1812. J. Swan Pl.

DRIMIA CILIARIS. FRINGED-LEAVED DRIMIA.

Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 1380.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DRIMIA *ciliaris ;* bulbo ſquamato ſubovato e ſquamis acutis ſubæquatis ; foliis pluribus (4—5) lorato-linearibus acutulis, ſubcarinatis, albicanter pruinatis, cilio brevi marginatis ; ſcapo bis terve altiori erecto ; racemo laxius multifloro divaricato; pedicellis flore brevioribus bracteola ſubulata longioribus ; corolla horizontali, trans baſin uſque reflexa, per tertiam tubuloſa ; laciniis lingulato-linearibus, ſuperne concavis carinatis, interioribus ſubangulſtioribus utplurimum infra medium utrinque criſpulis ; filamentis una quarta brevioribus in faſciculum porrectis ; germine ovato-pyramidato obtuſe triquetro, hedris ſtilla ex poro medio udis, angulis ſulcatis ; ſtylo continuo id ter excedente, filamentis quarta breviore, craſſius filiformi-triquetro 3-ſulco, apiculo ſtigmatoſo depreſſo-trigono glanduloſo-puberulo. *G.*

DRIMIA *ciliaris. Jacq. Ic. Rar.* 2. *t.* 377. *Collect.* 41. *t.* 5. *fig.* 5. *Nob. ſupra No.* 1380; *verſ. fol. in Spec. enum. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 165.

DESCR. *Bulb* of a dingy purpliſh brown colour, varying in ſize and compactneſs ; *leaves* 6—8 inches long, about the third of one broad ; *ſtem* from a foot to one and a half high, ſtrict, obſcurely ſpotted ; *corolla* about half an inch long, on the outſide greeniſh and covered with minute thickſet purple dots ; pale on the inſide and gloſſy ; *anthers* brown when entire, ſhort oblong. Introduced from the Cape of Good-Hope by Mr. W. GRIFFIN, in whoſe greenhouſe, at South-Lambeth, it flowered laſt September. *G.*

Cyd.ᵐᵉ Edwards Del.

Pub.ᵈ by S. Curtis Walworth Feb.ʳʸ 1 1812.

F. Sansom Sc.

TRIGLOCHIN BULBOSUM. BULBOUS-ROOTED ARROW-GRASS.

Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. (infera, *G.*) hexapetala, decidua, petalis concavis; 3 interioribus altius inſertis. *Stam.* breviſſima. *Anth.* poſticæ ſubſeſſiles. *Germina* 3—6, monoſperma. *Styli* breves (vel nulli. *G.*) *Stigmata* adnata. *Capſ.* 3—6, evalves. *Semina* erecta. *Brown Prod. Fl. Nov. Holl.* 1. 343.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TRIGLOCHIN *bulboſum; (tricapſulare;)* radice aggregato-bulboſa, bulbis ſolidis plexu fibroſo per ætatem multiplicando ac in philyras ſetaceas ſolvendo contectis; foliis ſcapo ſubtardioribus denuo pluribus (4—6) ortu bifario, canaliculato-filiformibus, baſi membranaceo-dilatatis convoluto-vaginantibus; ſcapo altiori tereti-gracileſcente, flexuoſo-erecto, ſimplici; racemo continuo, ebracteato, multifloro, laxius ſpicato; pedicellis patulis, flore parum longioribus; corolla erecta, piſtillis breviore, cupulato-conniveute; petalis imbricantibus ovato-orbiculatis bullæformi-convexis, extimis majoribus longe citius caducis; antheris extrorſis, petalorum *(quorum replent cavum)* baſi ſubinſidentibus, alternis ſuperioribus lympha diſtentis ſerius *(nunquando?)* maturandis; germinibus viridibus, in columellam triquetro-priſmaticam coadunatis, ſingulis linearibus plano-convexiuſculis fine ſtigmatoſo continuo breviter replicato radiato-penicillato; capſulis ſeorſim deciduis, introrſum inferne verticaliter dehiſcentibus. *G.*

TRIGLOCHIN *bulboſum. Linn. Mant.* 226. *Syſt. Veg. ed.* 14. 348. *Thunb. Prod. Flor. cap.* 67. *Jacq. Ic. rar.* 2. *tab.* 454. *Coll. Suppl.* 102. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 264.

GRAMEN triglochin bulboſum monomotapenſe. *Breyn. faſcic.* 24; *(in calce Pl. rar. Cent.)*

A perennial plant throwing up from numerous aggregate *bulbs* (about the ſize of ſmall acorns) faſcicles of ſlender pliant *leaves*

leaves about 8 inches long, and ſoon forming large tufts; *ſtem* from 8 inches to a foot and a half high, ſlender, accompanied at firſt by one or two ſhort leaves which grow out in length and are followed by others; *flowers* ſmall herbaceous, membranous, ſcentleſs; *anthers* large, ſubdidymouſly orbicular, broader acroſs, outwardly 4-ſulcate; *pollen* yellow; ſtigmatoſe pubeſcence white. Introduced ſome years ſince from the Cape of Good-Hope, by Mr. G. HIBBERT. Our drawing was made from a ſpecimen that flowered laſt October, in the greenhouſe at Mr. Knight's Nurſery on the King's-Road, Fulham. *G.*

Sold by Edwards, Pall Mall. E. Sansom Sc.

Pub by S. Curtis, Walworth, Feb.y 1.1812

OCIMUM SCUTELLARIOIDES. SKULL-CAP-LIKE BASIL.

Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA GYMNOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. labio ſuperiore orbiculato: inferiore quadrifido. *Cor.* reſupinatæ alterum labium 4-fidum, alterum indiviſum. *Filamenta* exteriora baſi proceſſum emittentia.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

OCIMUM *ſcutellarioides*; corollis falcatis, pedicellis ramoſis. *Linn. Mant.* 84. *Reich. Sp. Pl.* 3. 95. *Willd.* 3 *p.* 166. *Martyn Mill. Dict. n.* 18. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 3. 424.

OCIMUM *ſcutellarioides*; foliis lanceolato-ovatis ſerratis, racemis verticillatis. *Sp. Pl.* 834.

PLECTRANTHUS *ſcutellarioides. Brown Prod. Nov. Holl. p.* 506.

MAJANA *rubra. Rumf. Amb.* 5. *p.* 291. *t.* 101.

LINNÆUS, in his Mantiſſa prima, obſerved that this ſpecies differed ſo much in the form of the flower from the reſt, as almoſt to render it a diſtinct genus; and Profeſſor VAHL ſince added OCIMUM *Zatarhendi* of FORSKOHL, an undoubted congener of our plant, to PLECTRANTHUS: WILLDENOW, having adopted this change, ought alſo to have placed this under the ſame genus, as has been done by Mr. R. BROWN, in his *Prodromus Floræ Novæ Hollandiæ*. But as this author has remarked that the genus OCIMUM requires altogether to undergo a re-examination, both to decide which of the ſpecies have proceſſes to the filaments, and of what value this, as yet dubious, character really is in determining the genus; and eſpecially as he has not removed this plant in the new edition of

of the Hortus Kewenſis, we have thought it beſt to leave it under OCIMUM; eſpecially as it is very doubtful whether the *ecalcarati* or thoſe ſpecies which have no ſpur, of which this is one, may not, in a general reform, be again ſeparated from the PLECTRANTHUS of L'HERITIER.

Mr. BROWN has followed Mr. POITEAU in denying that the corolla of theſe plants is reſupinate, but not upon the ſame ground; he thinks that the unopened flower always affords a certain mark, the under lip being in every caſe covered over by the upper. It is not however unnatural to ſuppoſe, that if the corolla is reverſed, the mode of imbrication will be reverſed alſo, in order to prevent the wet from entering into the interior; an injury to which it would otherwiſe be expoſed. To us it appears, that if this plant does not afford an example of a reſupinate corolla, it will be in vain to ſeek for any in nature.

MAJANA *rubra* of RUMF (not MAJORANA, as cited by LINNÆUS, and copied from him whenever this ſynonym has been ſince quoted) appears, from the deſcription, to be our plant, but his figure is a very bad one.

We were favoured with the ſpecimen from which our drawing was made, by our friend JOHN WALKER, Eſq. of Arno's-Grove, Southgate.

Native of the Eaſt-Indies, of the Iſland of Tanna in the South-Seas, and of the tropical regions of New-Holland. An annual plant, cultivated in the ſtove or hot-bed.

Pubd by S Curtis Walworth Surrey

Wm Edwards Del

E Jeffery

EURYALE FEROX. PRICKLY EURYALE.

Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-phyllus, ſuperus. *Petala* numeroſa. *Stigma* ſeſſile, peltatum. *Bacca* coronata calyce, polyſperma. *Semina* nucamentacea. HORT. KEW.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

EURYALE *ferox. Saliſbury in Ann. of Bot. v. 2. p. 74. Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 3.
ANNESLEA *ſpinoſa. Bot. Repoſ.* 618.
LIEN KIEN *ſ.* Kiteou. *Mem. ſur les Chinois,* 3. *p.* 451.

This curious plant is a native of the Eaſt-Indies, and has been cultivated in China, according to the pretenſions of the Chineſe writers, more than a thouſand years before the commencement of the Chriſtian era. The ſeeds which are involved in an inſipid pulp, ſuppoſed to be of a cooling quality, are farinaceous, and conſidered as a wholſome food.

The leaves, which float upon the ſurface of the water, ſometimes exceed three feet in diameter, and are covered on both ſides with ſharp curved ſpines. The under ſurface is of a deep bluiſh purple colour, curiouſly ſupported by ſpongy ribs, which riſing from the centre of the leaf, where the petiole is inſerted, are dichotomouſly branched over the whole. Theſe ribs have conſiderably more perpendicular thickneſs than width, like the rafters of a houſe, and are covered with ſpines at firſt ſoft but becoming hard with age. The leaf, while in bud, is curiouſly folded up, and encloſed in an involucre, which burſts as the leaf expands.

Introduced

Introduced by the Marquis of BLANDFORD, in 1809. Our drawing was taken at JEMES VERE'S, Esq. Kensington-Gore, in August last, where it was cultivated with other tropical aquatics in a cistern, placed on a hot-bed, and covered with a melon-frame. Under this treatment the seeds were perfected, by which the plant is readily propagated. And as it is cultivated in the lakes and pools at Pekin, though not to the same perfection as in the southern provinces, there is some reason to hope it may be found not to stand in need of artificial heat. The name of EURYALE was first given to this plant by R. SALISBURY, Esq. in the Annals of Botany; and five years afterwards, inadvertently, that of ANNESLEA in the Botanist's Repository.

N.º 144.

Sydm. Edwards Del. Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Mar. 1. 1812. F. Sansom Sc.

GYPSOPHILA REPENS. CREEPING GYPSOPHILA.

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 1-phyllus, campanulatus, angulatus. *Petala* 5, ovata, ſeſſilia. *Capſ.* globoſa, 1-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GYPSOPHILA *repens*; foliis lanceolatis, ſtaminibus corolla emarginata brevioribus. *Sp. Pl.* 581. *Reich.* 2. 324. *Willd.* 2. 662. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 1. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 3. *p.* 74. *Jacq. Auſtr.* 5. *p.* 4. *t.* 407.

GYPSOPHILA foliis linearibus carnoſis triquetris, ſtaminibus petalis emarginatis brevioribus. *Ger. Prov.* 407. *t.* 15. *Vaill. Dauph.* 3. *p.* 602.

GYPSOPHILA *repens. Lam. et Decand. Flor. Franc.* 4. *p.* 736.

SAPONARIA radice lignoſa maxima, foliis glaucis pulpoſis, petalis emarginatis. *Hall. Helv. n.* 905.

CARYOPHYLLUS ſaxatilis foliis gramineis minor. *Bauh. Pin.* 211.

SYMPHYTUM petræum ſ. Gypſophyton. *Thal. Hircyn. p.* 115.

The flowers of this ſpecies are with us nearly white, and, except that they acquire ſomewhat of a red colour as they die, have none of the purple tinge of *proſtrata*. The colour may however be variable. Our preſent plant bears its flowers more ſcattered, the peduncles being longer, leſs divided, and thoſe at the diviſions of the ſtem quite ſimple. Perhaps the moſt deciſive character

character to distinguish *repens* from *prostrata* is, that in the former the calycine leaflets are more sharply keeled, and have white margins; in the latter the leaflets are more obtusely rounded and of a uniform colour. The two species appear however to have been so confounded together, that the synonymy is not easily extricable.

Communicated by Messrs. Malcolm & Sweet, Stockwell-Common. A hardy perennial. Flowers all the summer. Native of the Alps, the Pyrenees, and the mountains of Austria, growing out of fissures in the rocks, and among the gravel in the torrent beds. Propagated by parting its roots or by seeds.

Lyd.m Edwards Del. Pub.d by S. Curtis Walworth Mar.1 1812 Elem.ds

LANTANA TRIFOLIA. THREE-LEAVED LANTANA.

Claſs and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-dentatus obſolete. *Stigma* uncinato-refractum. *Drupa* nucleo biloculari.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LANTANA *trifolia;* foliis ternis quaternisve ellipticis ſupra rugoſis ſubtus villoſis, caule inermi, ſpicis oblongis imbricatis. *Hort. Kew.* 2. *p.* 350. *Edit. alt.* 4. *p.* 42. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 315. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Swartz Obſ. p.* 236.

LANTANA *trifolia;* foliis ternis, caule inermi, ſpicis oblongis imbricatis. *Sp. Pl.* 873.

LANTANA *trifolia;* foliis ternis, ſpicis oblongis imbricatis, floribus carneo-violaceis, fauce flava. *Medicus in Act. Palat. v.* 3. *Phyſ. p.* 222.

LANTANA erecta minor ſubaſſurgens, foliis verticillato-ternatis, pedunculis longis, ſpicis ovatis. *Brown Jam.* 268. 1.

PERICLYMENUM rectum humilius ſalviæ folio rugoſiore, flore purpureo; fructu oblongo eſculento purpureo. *Sloane Hiſt.* 2. *p.* 82. *t.* 195. *f.* 3. mala. *Raj. dend.* 30.

CAMARA trifolia purpuraſcente flore. *Plum. gen. p.* 32.

MYROBATINDUM ſpicatum, Viburni foliis ex adverſo ternis. *Vaill. Act. Paris.* 1722. *p.* 203.

There are ſeveral points of agreement between this ſpecies and *annua* (vide ſupra No. 1022); but our plant differs in the greater

greater lengthening of the ſpike, in having a ſhrubby, rounded, not annual and ſquare ſtem, as well as leaves ternate, or ſometimes, though rarely, quaternate. The fruit of LANTANA *trifolia* is more pulpy than in any other of the genus, and being of an agreeable flavour, is, as we are informed by Sir HANS SLOANE, greedily ſought after by the children in Jamaica.

REICHARD imagined the plant deſcribed by MEDICUS as L. *trifolia*, really belonged to *annua*, becauſe of the fleſh-coloured corollas with yellow throat, not changeable; but as theſe circumſtances are common to both ſpecies, we ſee no reaſon to doubt that the plant, of which he has given an account, is the ſame with ours, except that he deſcribes the ſtems as being ſquare. His plant the firſt year grew with two oppoſite leaves, but in the ſecond year the leaves were all ternate.

Native of the mountains in the Weſt-Indies. Requires the heat of the ſtove, but in warm weather ſhould be removed into the greenhouſe or be allowed plenty of air, in which ſituation it will ripen its fruit and continue flowering at the extremity of the ſpike at the ſame time.

Introduced by Dr. WILLIAM HOUSTOUN before 1733. Communicated to us by Meſſrs. LODDIGES, of Hackney, in Auguſt laſt.

Pubby's Parker Walnut

AMARYLLIS BLANDA. THE BLUSH-LILY, OR AMARYLLIS.

****

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 923*.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

AMARYLLIS *blanda; (multiflora; flos ſubirregularis, breviter deorſum tubuloſo-connexus, fauce nuda;* foliis plurimis *(ſubduodenis)* bifariis e baſi vaginantibus erecto-divergentibus, interioribus ab utrinque gradatim longioribus lanceolato-loratis, ſcapi validiſſimi tereti-ancipitis undato-viridis *(cui diu poſt ſuccedunt)* altitudinem demum attingentibus, extimis binis lanceolato-oblongis latioribus, cunctis apice obtuſatis ſtriatis ſubcanaliculatis ſubtus coſta media pallidiore carinatis, introrſum nitidis; ſpatha ſphacelato-bivalvi; umbella divaricata, pedicellis viridibus florem ſubæquantibus; germine viridi, obovato, rotundate trigono, quam tubus ſubduplo breviore, ſulcis facialibus prominulis; corolla nutante ſubæquali obſolete ringente; tubo trigono triſulco quam limbus turbinato-campanulatus recurvo-patentiſſimus pluries breviore, laciniis ſubunguiculatis lamina elliptico-lanceolata undulata; ſtaminibus per totum tubum adnatis divergenter declinatis; ſtylo ſubulato-triquetro; ſtigmate trigonulo leviter depreſſo. *G.*

AMARYLLIS *Belladonna; β*; vernalis, corolla pallidiore. *Nobis ſupra No.* 733. Conſervantur in Herbario Bankſiano juxta ſe pro mutuis varietatibus eidem chartæ folio affixa ſpecimina tum hujuſce tum *Belladonna* N^i. 733 ex hortis noſtratibus; uti et alia *blandæ* ſeorſim poſita cum titulo *Belladonna* ex Promontorio Bonæ Spei. *G.*

DESCR. *Bulb* nearly twice the bigneſs of a ſwan's egg, *integuments* pale brown, membranous; *leaves* of a bright apple-green colour, not glaucous, attaining their full ſize towards the end of January, inner ones about three feet high and an inch and a half broad, outer far ſhorter and two inches broad; ſcape

ſcape three feet high, about an inch in diameter towards the baſe; flowers produced in June and July, about four inches long, white fading to a bluſh or pale roſe-colour, but not in ſtreaks; we did not perceive that they had any ſcent. On turning back to the article in No. 733 of this work, where the plant had on the authority of MILLER in his "Icones" been added as variety β to *Belladonna*, it will be ſeen that we then ſuſpected it to be a diſtinct ſpecies; which conjecture an inſpection of the growing ſpecimen has made a certainty. It would be ſuperfluous to particularize differences, which a compariſon of the figures and deſcriptions of the two plants will ſo eaſily ſhew. In *Belladonna* the ſegments of the corolla do not cohere at all beyond their baſe, but converge in ſuch way as to give the appearance of their ſo doing; the leaves are of a dark dingy green, ſcarcely more than half an inch broad, and never attain a length in any way equalling the ſcape; which circumſtances are here mentioned, becauſe they were omitted in our account of that ſpecies. *Blanda* is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, where it was gathered by Sir JOSEPH BANKS. Was ſent to MILLER in 1754 by VAN ROYEN from Holland, and flowered in the Chelſea garden. Our drawing was made from a ſpecimen that bloomed laſt June in the very fine collection of rare and beautiful Cape bulbs at Mr. GRIFFIN'S, South-Lambeth, a ſource from which the liberality of its poſſeſſor entitles us to hope that many other curious and new ſubjects may be obtained for our work. A ſpace of nearly ſix months was found to intervene between the flowering of this ſpecies and the full growth of its foliage. *G.*

NOTE.

AMARYLLIS FORMOSISSIMA; *ſupra No.* 47. At the bottom of the margin of page 157 of CLUSIUS'S "Hiſtoria Plantarum," this plant is recorded by the denomination of "Narciſſus indicus jacobæus;" the author telling us in the text, that "the ſurname" had ſuggeſted itſelf to his friend Dr. SIMON TOVAR, ſeeing the great reſemblance its flower bore to the crimſon ſword worn as a badge by the knights of the Spaniſh order of St. James. We have added this note in conſequence of having been frequently aſked by cultivators, whence that ſpecies had acquired the appellation of the "Jacobæa Lily," by which it is ſo generally known among them. *G.*

Syd. Edwards Del.

Pub by S. Curtis Walworth Mar 1812.

E. Sansom Sc

ANTHERICUM ANNUUM. ANNUAL ANTHERICUM.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. (infera G.) 6-partita, patens, æqualis, decidua. *Fil.* (omnia v. interiora) barbata (nunc inæqualiter vel et obsolete G.) *Antheræ* versatiles. *Germ.* loculis polyspermis. *Stylus* filiformis. *Stig.* subpapulosum. *Capsula* subglobosa, 3-loc., 3-valv., valvis medio septiferis. *Sem.* pauca, angulata, umbilico nudo. *Brown Prod. Fl. Nov. Holland.* 1. 275.

OBS. Herbæ *sæpe annuæ.* Radix *fasciculato-fibrosa (rhizomate nunc caudescente G.), rariusve tuberosa.* Folia *lineuria, canaliculata, sæpe carnosa.* Racemi *simplices.* Pedunculi *solitarii, cum calyce articulati* Flores *erecti, flavi (v. albi G.)* Stam. *sæpe declinata.* Filamentorum *barba laxa.* Embryo *in quibusdam rectus.* Brown loc. cit.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ANTHERICUM *annuum*; foliis pluribus, radicalibus, linearibus attenuatis, teretibus, introrsum subcanaliculato-depressis, erecto-divergentibus; scapo subaltiori teretifolio; racemo simplici pluriflоro distanter subthyrsiformi; pedicellis crassiusculis, inferiori florem bracteamque naviculari-cuspidatam pluries exsuperante; corolla erecta rotata, laciniis extimis ovato-lanceolatis obtusis, intimis latioribus elliptico-lanceolatis; filamentis immediate hypogynis sub tertiam brevioribus, incurvescentibus, infra apicem partim ac inæqualiter barbatis inde calvis, alternorum subbreviorum barba pauca annulari, reliquorum copiosiori, supremi omnium plurimum atque extrorsum subcristato-secunde; antheris exiguis didymo-ovatis introrsum a dorso pensilibus; germine fulvo-nitente, 6-toroso-elliptico, 6-sulco, umbilicatim depresso; stylo parum longiori incluso, stamina

ſtamina ſuperante, triquetro-aciculari, apiculo ſtigmatoſo depreſſiuſculo ſubpenicellatim pubeſcente. *G.*

ANTHERICUM *annuum. Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 2. 1. 446. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 8. *n.* 7. *Lam. Encyc.* 1. 199. *n.* 4. *Medicus Bot. Beobacht.* (1783.) 49. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 450. *ed.* 2. 2. 270. *Decand. pl. gr.* 8. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 145.

A. foliis carnoſis ſubulatis planiuſculis. *Hort. Upſ.* 83. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 7. *n.* 7.

A. acaule, foliis ſetaceis caule anguſtioribus. *Wachend. Ultraj.* 305.

ASPHODELUS africanus anguſtifolius luteus minor. *Tournef. Inſt.* 343.

Descr. An annual fibrous-rooted plant; *leaves* ſeveral, 6—8 inches high, filled with watery pulp; *ſcape* one or more of the ſame ſhape, but rather thicker than theſe; *raceme* 7—14-flowered; lower *pedicle* an inch or more long, green, ſtraight, others ſimilar but gradually ſhorter; *corolla* yellow, ſcarcely half an inch in diameter; *ſegments* marked with a green external vertical ſubcarinate line; *anthers* pale yellow; *ſtigma* whitiſh; *capſule* membranous round-trigonal; *ſeeds* tetrahedral, 3—4 in each *cell*, blackiſh. Native of the Cape of Good Hope. Cultivated by P. Miller, in 1748. Flowered at Mr. Haworth's, where our drawing was taken, in Auguſt. *G.*

Wm Edwards Del. Pub. by J. Walworth, Mar 1 1812. F Sansom Sc.

Hamamelis Virginiana
Linn. Baker & Lin. Soc. XVIII 267.

ALOE ALBICANS. HARD-LEAVED ALOE.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 1352.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALOE *albicans*; *(ecaudicata; flores e minoribus, bilabiati, erecti;)* foliis numerosis rosaceo-aggregatis patentibus, ovato-acuminatis, brevibus, rigidissimis, crustam cartilagineam tenuem glabram diaphanam toti eorum superficiei æquabiliter obductam pallide transflucentibus, supra depressiusculis infra convexis, carinato-cuspidatis, marginis atque carinæ cartilagine crassiore vitreo-pellucente quandoque imperfecte dentiente; caule subquadriramoso; racemis laxius multifloris; pedicellis flore quater brevioribus; corolla subventricoso-cylindrica pro tribus partibus concreta, bilabiato-aperta, laciniis obtusis, externis duplo angustioribus, labii superioris explicatioribus, inferioris media magis convoluta quam reliquæ; fructificationis organis corolla duplo brevioribus. *G.*

ALOE *albicans. Haworth in Linn. Trans.* 7. 8. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 299.

A. *marginata. Lamarck Encyc.* 1. 89. *n.* 17.

A. africana humilis folio in summitate triangulari et rigidissimo, marginibus albicantibus. *Commel. Prælud.* 81. *tab.* 35; *sine flore. Id. in Ic. Plant. Rar.* 48. *tab.* 48; *cum flore.*

DESCR. *Leaves* about two inches long, about one and a half broad at the widest part; *stem* about a foot and half high; *corolla* upright-divergent, half an inch long, dingyly party-coloured with white, purple, and green; the cartilaginous efflorescence which usually shews itself on the leaves of this genus in variously dispersed tubercles, prickles, &c; is here confluent, and spreads itself in a thin even coat over their whole

whole ſurface; and being whitiſh and tranſparent imparts a hue that at once diſtinguiſhes the ſpecies from its congeners. Comes the neareſt to *margaritifera* (N^is. 815, 1360) of any other known to us. Native of the Cape of Good Hope, from whence it was imported into the Kew Gardens, by Mr. MASSON in 1795; but had been known in the Dutch collections long before. A very rare plant, and according to Mr. HAWORTH (to whom we are obliged for the ſpecimen) difficult to preſerve, as well as to propagate. Should be kept in the greenhouſe; blooms in Auguſt; has no ſcent. *G.*

NOTE.

ALOE DEPRESSA; *ſupra* No. 1332. At the ſuggeſtion of Mr. HAWORTH, we have looked again to the article ALOE *ſerra* in the "Plantes graſſes" of DECANDOLLE, and are now convinced as well as that gentleman, that it is the ſame with *depreſſa*, and ought to be added to the ſynonymy of that ſpecies; although the figure is miſerably uncharacteriſtic.

ALOE *ſerra*. *Decandolle pl. gr.* 80; *cum icone mala.*

Wm Edwards Del.

Pub.by S.Curtis Walworth Apr 1. 1812.

E.Sanjam.sc

PANCRATIUM SPECIOSUM. BALSAM-SCENTED SEA-DAFFODIL.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 1419.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PANCRATIUM *ſpecioſum ; (umbella pluri-multiflora curtim pedicellata ; corona e majoribus ;)* foliis plurimis (8—14), bifariis, ſpathulato-ellipticis cum acumine, obſcurius nervoſo-ſtriatis, in petiolum ſemiteretem craſſum tertia circiter breviorem multoties anguſtiorem ſenſim decreſcentibus ; ſpathæ valvis convoluto-oblongis, tubi medium ſuperantibus, retrofrangendis ; pedicellis craſſis germen ſubæquantibus, bractea ligulata ſpathæ iſometra interſtinctis ; germine elliptico, rotundato-trigono faciebus ſulcatis, loculis collaterali-diſpermis ; corollæ tubo lineari-triquetro, ſtriato, limbi laciniis ſubduplo breviore ; his lineari-lanceolatis, recurvatis, obſoletius carinatis, deorſum involuto-concavis ; extimis ſublatioribus, firmioribus, mucrone glochidiformi ; membrana ſtaminilega turbinato-expanſa, ruguloſa, a limbo prorſus diſcreta eoque ſub duas tertias breviore, margine repanda dentibus interſtamineis ſenis ſubulatis *(quorum nunc unus aut et alter obſoleſcit, rarius dividitur) ;* ſtaminibus corona ſemel cum una ſexta circiter longioribus, inflexo-divergentibus ; ſtylo quam limbus pauliſper breviore, ſuperne viridi ; ſtigmate capitellato-trigono, obſcure pubeſcente, intenſius viridi. *G.*

PANCRATIUM *ſpecioſum. Saliſbury in Linn. Tranſ.* 2. 73. *tab.* 12. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 2. 219 ; *(excluſis Botan. Magaz. et Lil. à Red.) Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 44.

DESCR. *Bulb* depreſſed-ſphærical, about the ſize of a turkey's egg, integuments numerous, membranous, browniſh ; *leaves* of a very dark green colour, from a foot and a half to two feet long, from three to four inches acroſs the broadeſt part, in number uncertain, ſeveral freſh ones being produced

duced each time the plant blooms, while the old ones do not decay in proportion, at leaſt in our ſtoves; *ſcape* rather ſhorter than the foliage, compreſſed, ancipital, ſtreakletted; *ſpathe* two inches or more in length, white-green; *umbel* 7—15-flowered, intermixed with *bracteæ* as long as the ſpathe but narrower; *flowers* pure white, nearly nine inches long, very ornamental, extremely fragrant, eſpecially in the evening, retaining their ſcent for many months when dried; the *cells* of the *germen* in all the ſpecimens we examined were diſpermous, as in PANCRATIUM *amboinenſe*; No. 1419. We do not know a more deſirable ſtove-plant than this. Has been confounded in the late edition of the Hortus Kewenſis with the *caribæum* of No. 826 of the preſent work, which had been miſtaken by REDOUTE in his Liliacèes for the preſent ſpecies, and publiſhed by him under the appellation of *ſpecioſum*. *G.*

N°1454

Sydt. Edwards Del

Pub.by S. Curtis Walworth Apr.t. 1812.

F. Jukes Sc

ANTHERICUM PUGIONIFORME. ROUND-ROOTED ANTHERICUM.

Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Nm. 1451.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ANTHERICUM *pugioniforme ;* rhizomate tuberoſo, depreſſo-ſphæroideo fibris craſſis fuſiformibus ; foliis ſcapo ſubtardioribus paucis, faſciculato-divergentibus, craſſis, pulpoſis, tereti-ſubulatis, introrſum ſubcanaliculato-depreſſis, glabris, glauciuſculis, baſi per vaginas radicales plures membranaceas tum ſphacelatas tum herbaceas acuminatas convoluto-imbricatas concluſis ; ſcapo iſtis adultis parum altiori, plurimum graciliori, tereti, ſimpliciſſimo, erecti-uſculo ; racemo numeroſo laxius ſpicato et deorſum ſubinterrupte ; pedicellis filiformibus, erecto-divergentibus, bractea naviculari-ſubulata glabra incurvata floreque clauſo longioribus ; corolla radiato-explanata, laciniis oblongis, linea media verticali viridi extrorſum carinato-prominula inſignitis, extimis lanceolatis, ſubanguſtioribus ; filamentis corollæ et inter ſe æqualibus, erecto-divergentibus, inæqualiter barbatis, exterioribus parcius et medium tantummodo verſus, cæterum ſubcalvis ; antheris brevibus oblongis ; germine virideſcente, ovato-oblongo, obſcurius hexagono-ſtriato, quam ſtylus ter breviore ; ſtylo triquetro-filiformi ſtaminibus æquali, apiculo ſtigmatoſo depreſſo-trigonulo obſcurius pubeſcente. *G.*

ANTHERICUM *pugioniforme. Jacq. Ic. Rar.* 2. *tab.* 405. *Coll.* 5. 83. *Bot. Repoſit. tab.* 386. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 2. 270. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 144.

DESCR. *Rootſtock* brown, an inch and half in diameter ; *leaves* about four, when full-grown nearly a foot and half high,

high, about the thickneſs of the little finger towards their baſe and purpliſh when young, filled with a watery pulp; *lower rootſheaths* purpliſh, *upper* herbaceous and white towards the circumference, from one to near two inches long; *ſcape* near two feet high, glaucous; *bracteſ* and *pedicles* green; *corolla* tawny-yellow, when cloſely inſpected glittering; filamentous *beard* bright yellow, ſometimes greeniſh; *anthers* yellow; *ſtyle* paler. Introduced from the Cape of Good Hope, by Mr. MASSON, in 1793. We are indebted to Mr. CUFF, of Curzon-Street, for the ſpecimen from which our drawing was made; it flowered in his greenhouſe laſt November. As far as we could perceive, the whole plant was ſcentleſs. *G.*

Pub.d by S. Curtis Walworth Apr.1.1819

ALOE SPIRALIS. ROUGH-FLOWERED ALOE.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 1352.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALOE *ſpiralis ; (caudex gracilis totus imbricato-foliatus ; flores e minoribus, erecti, regulares ;)* foliis ſparſis, plurifariam *(quandoque per ſeries ductu ſpirali continentes)* ambientibus, atro-viridibus, brevibus, ovali-attenuatis, carinato-cuſpidatis, ſubpulvinatis, minutiſſime puncticulatis, carina et margine denticulato-ſcabratis, caudicem ſubconniventer loricantibus ; caule ſtricto, ſimplici ſubramoſove ; racemo multifloro, laxius ſpicato, erecto, patulo ; pedicellis flore bis terve brevioribus, bracteæ convoluto-acuminatæ carinatæ ſubiſometris ; corolla recta, cylindrico-trigona, ſexſtriata, juxta infra os conſtricta, extrinſecus rugis calloſis denſe ſcabrata, laciniis apice replicato-patulis, exterioribus citra tres partes inter ſe concretis reliquas iſometras concludentibus ; ſtaminibus corolla parum brevioribus, alterne ſublongioribus ; antheris curtim ſagittatis ; germine columellari, viridi, ſexſtriato, ſtylum filiformi-triquetrum ſubæquante ; ſtigmate depreſſo, puberulo. *G.*

ALOE *ſpiralis. Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 2. 1. 459. *Syſt. Veg. ed.* 14. 337. *Thunb. Diſſ.* 14. *Prod.* 61. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 8. *n.* 12. *Decand. Pl. Gr.* 56. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 2. 291.

A. *ſpiralis. α.* imbricata. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 471. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 12. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 191 ; *(excluſa paſſim var. β.)*

A. *imbricata. Haworth in Linn. Tranſ.* 7. 7. *n.* 4.

A. *cylindracea.* (Aloes cylindrique.) *Lamarck Dict. Encyc.* 1. 89. *n.* 19.

A. floribus ſeſſilibus ovatis crenatis ſegmentis interioribus conniventibus. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 7. *n.* 12.

A. africana erecta rotunda, folio parvo et in acumen rigidiſſimum exeunte. *Dillen. Elth.* 16. *tab.* 13. *fig.* 14. *Commel. Prælud.* 83. *tab.* 32.

DESCR. *Caudex* from an inch to a foot high ; when ſtripped of the leaves ſlender ; *corolla* whitiſh, about half an inch long.

long, ſcentleſs. Native of Africa; cultivated by SHERRARD, at Eltham, and by MILLER, at Chelſea; blooms about Auguſt, which, however, it is not ſo free to do as its cloſely allied congener *pentagona* (vid. No. 1338).

Our drawing was taken from a plant in Mr. HAWORTH's greenhouſe. G.

Painted & drawn by Edwd. Bell. Lith. by S. Curtis Walworth. Aprl 1. 1812. Printed by Richd. Taylor & Co.

BIXA ORELLANA. HEART-LEAVED BIXA, or ANOTTA.

Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 10-petala. *Cal.* 5-dentatus. *Capſ.* hiſpida, 2-valvis.

Specific Name and Synonyms.

BIXA *Orellana. Sp. Pl.* 730. *Reich.* 2. 580. *Willd.* 2. 1154. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Gært. Fruct.* 1. 292. *t.* 61. *f.* 3. *Hort. Kew. edit. alt.* 3. *p.* 296.
BIXA. *Hort. Cliff.* 211. *Brown. Jam.* 254.
BIXA *Oviedi. Cluſ. Exot.* 74. *Bauh. Hiſt.* 1. *pars* 2. *p.* 440.
MITELLA americana maxima tinctoria. *Tourn. Inſt.* 242.
ORLEANA. ſ. ORELLANA folliculis lappaceis. *Pluk. Alm.* 272. *Phytog.* 209. *f.* 4.
URUCU *Sloane Hiſt.* 2. *p.* 52. *t.* 181. *f.* 1.
ROCU *Merian Surin.* 44. *t.* 44.
ACHIOTL *Hern. Mex.* 74.
PIGMENTARIA *Rumph Amboyn.* 2. 79. *t.* 19.
ARNOTTA SHRUB. *Hughes Barbad.* 202. *Bancroft Guian. p.* 27.
Arbor mexicana, fructu caſtaneæ, coccifera. *Bauh. Pin.* 419. *Raj. Hiſt.* 1771.
Arbor finium Regundorum. *Dalech. Hiſt.* 1834.

BIXA *Orellana* is a handſome ſtove ſhrub from its fine green foliage, though it very rarely produces any flowers in this country: MILLER remarks that he had ſeveral of theſe plants ſeven or eight feet high, with ſtrong ſtems and large heads, but that only one produced flowers, nor had he heard of its flowering in any of the gardens in Europe.

Native

Native of South-America, the Weſt and Eaſt-Indies; at leaſt it is cultivated in theſe parts of the world, chiefly for the ſake of the colour extracted from the ſeeds, and which is known here by the name of Anotta, or cheeſe-colouring, being the drug commonly uſed in Glouceſterſhire to give a deeper colour to their cheeſe. It is ſaid too to be added to their butter, for the ſame purpoſe, by the Dutch dairy women. The Indians paint the whole of their bodies with this colour; and it is ſometimes uſed as a rouge by European females. The South-American Spaniards make great uſe of it as an ingredient in their chocolate and ſoups, not only for the ſake of its colour, but on account of its ſuppoſed cordial virtues.

It ſhould be kept conſtantly in the bark-ſtove. Is propagated by ſeeds.

We were favoured with the opportunity of taking our drawing by the Comteſſe De Vandes, in whoſe curious collection at Bays-Water it flowered in November laſt.

No. 1457.

W.E. Curtis Del.

Published by S. Curtis, Halifax, April 1st 1812.

F. Sansom Sc.

SEMPERVIVUM SOBOLIFERUM. HEN AND CHICKEN HOUSE-LEEK.

Claſs and Order.

DODECANDRIA DODECAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 12-partitus. *Pet.* 12. *Capſ.* 12, polyſpermæ.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SEMPERVIVUM *ſoboliferum ;* propaginibus globoſis decidentibus, petalis ſenis erectis fimbriatis, foliis caulinis lanceolato-ovatis imbricatis.

SEMPERVIVUM petalis fimbriatis, ſobole compacta. *Schmid. Ic.* 95. *t.* 26.

SEDUM majus vulgari ſimile, globulis decidentibus. *Moriſ. Hiſt.* 3. *p.* 472. *ſ.* 12. *t.* 7. *f.* 18. quoad deſcriptionem, figura vero vix quadrat.

SEDUM vel SEMPERVIVUM majus foliis acutis, floribus albis. *Weinm. Phyt.* 4. *t.* 913.

In the *Enumeration* of the plants contained in the firſt twenty volumes of this work, publiſhed with the general indexes, we acknowledged the receipt of a letter from Mr. JONATHAN WILSON, of Congleton, in which the writer ſtates that our figure of SEMPERVIVUM *globiferum*, No. 507, does not belong to the SEDUM *majus globulis decidentibus* of MORISON ; which obſervation we found to be quite correct. The fact is, that LINNÆUS confounded two diſtinct ſpecies under the name of *globiferum*, which miſtake has been continued by moſt or all Botaniſts ſince ; although the one has almoſt conſtantly ſix, the other twelve petals, with double the number of filaments, and both are in almoſt every other reſpect unlike.

The

The Hen and Chicken is ſo called from the numerous globular offsets which come out on ſlender threads from every part of the mother plant, and falling off, take root and become ſo many diſtinct plants. The increaſe is ſo great in this way, that the propagation by ſeeds becomes unneceſſary, and therefore the plant may be kept for many years together without ſhewing any diſpoſition to throw up flowering ſtems; but if the young offspring are conſtantly taken off, and only one, or at moſt two or three of the roſettes, connected by larger runners, are ſuffered to remain, the plant will generally flower in the courſe of the following ſummer.

The ſpecies moſt nearly allied to, and perhaps hardly ſufficiently diſtinct from this, is the *hirtum*; SEMPERVIVUM *petalis fimbriatis ſobole patula*, of SCHMIDEL. SEMPERVIVUM *ſoboliferum* is much more common with us than *globiferum*, and the one cultivated by MILLER, in 1773, probably belongs to the former.

Pubd. by Edwards Dec. Rubr. & Curtis Walworth, Nov. 1. 1812. E. Sowerby Sc.

PIMELEA ROSEA. ROSE-COLOURED PIMELEA.

Class and Order.

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 4-fida. *Cal.* nullus. *Stam.* fauci inserta. *Nux* corticata, 1-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonym.

PIMELEA *rosea*; involucris tetraphyllis lanceolato-ovatis utrinque glabris, tubo inarticulato inferne hispido, foliis lanceolato-linearibus.

PIMELEA *rosea*; involucris tetraphyllis: foliolis lanceolato-ovatis acutis utrinque glabris, perianthii tubo inarticulato: dimidio inferiore hispido, foliis lanceolato-linearibus. *Brown Prod. Nov. Holl.* 360.

The genus PIMELEA is a very extensive one; BROWN's Prodromus containing no fewer than thirty-four species; only two of which are as yet to be met with in our gardens.

In some, the leaflets of the involucrum are but little different from the other leaves, and in many species the tube of the corolla is jointed, in which case the lowermost portion is persistent. In the present subject the tube has no joint, but the lower half of it is covered with long hairs, while the upper half and the limb is naked or only clothed with a short down. In PIMELEA *linifolia* (No. 891) the limb of the corolla only is hairy.

The PIMELEA *rosea* is a native of the southern parts of New-Holland, and has been cultivated, for some years past, in the royal garden at Kew, though not inserted in the new edition of the Hortus Kewensis. It is a very desirable green-house plant; flowering great part of the year, and propagated by cuttings. Received from Messrs. MALCOLM and SWEET's Nursery, Kennington, in May 1811.

Fred.k Edwards Del.

Pub.d by S. Curtis Walworth Apr.l 1.1812.

F. Sansom Sc.

PARNASSIA CAROLINIANA. CAROLINA GRASS OF PARNASSUS.

Claſs and Order.

PENTANDRIA TETRAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus. *Pet.* 5. *Nectaria* 5, cordata, ciliata: apicibus globoſis. *Capſ.* 4-valvis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PARNASSIA *caroliniana;* foliis radicalibus ſuborbiculatis, nectariis tripartitis. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 2. *p.* 177.
PARNASSIA *Caroliniana;* foliis radicalibus ſuborbiculatis appendicibus triſetis. *Michaux Fl. Bor. Am.* 1. *p.* 184.

This is a rather larger plant than PARNASSIA *paluſtris*, but the inſide of the corolla is leſs beautiful, from the greater ſimplicity of the *nectaries*, which in the latter conſiſt of a number of threads, each ſupporting a globular, ſhining, yellow gland; whereas in *caroliniana*, each nectary, of which there are five in both ſpecies, conſiſts of only three of theſe pedicled glands.

Native of the bogs of North-Carolina, and ſaid by MICHAUX to be firſt diſcovered by Mr. BOSC. Introduced to the Kew Gardens in 1782, by Mr. MASSON. Flowers in July to September. Propagated by parting its roots. Communicated by Mr. GIBBS.

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CURTIS'S

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THE MOST APPROVED METHODS OF CULTURE.

A WORK

Intended for the Uſe of ſuch LADIES, GENTLEMEN, and GARDENERS, as wiſh to become ſcientifically acquainted with the Plants they cultivate.

CONTINUED BY

JOHN SIMS, M. D.

FELLOW OF THE LINNEAN SOCIETY.

VOL. XXXVI.

The FLOWERS, which grace their native beds,
Awhile put forth their bluſhing heads,
But, e'er the cloſe of parting day,
They wither, ſhrink, and die away:
But THESE, which mimic ſkill hath made,
Nor ſcorched by ſuns, nor killed by ſhade,
Shall bluſh with leſs inconſtant hue,
Which ART at pleaſure can renew. LLOYD.

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MDCCCXII.

Edwards Del.

Pub.by S. Curtis Walworth May. 1. 1812.

F. Hanson Sc

ALOE SAPONARIA (α). COMMON SOAP-ALOE.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 1352.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALOE *saponaria. Vide Char. Spec. supra in No.* 1346.
A. *saponaria. Haworth in Linn. Transf.* 7. 17. *n.* 35; (*excluſa varietate* obſcura).
(α.) *minor*; foliis anguſtioribus ſub dio rubro-fuſceſcentibus; caule ſimplici vel corymboſo-ramoſo. *G.*
A. *saponaria.* minor. *Haw. loc. cit.*
A. *umbellata. Decandolle Pl. Gr.* 98; *(excluſis ſynonymis quæ ſupra in No.* 1323 *ad* pictam *allegata reperietis).*
A. *picta*; β; minor. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 186; (*tantummodo tamen ſynonymo Horti Kewenſis tenus; Dillenii et Linnæi enim ad* pictam *Ni.* 1323 *ſpectant*).
A. *perfoliata*; ε; ſaponaria. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 467.
A. *perfoliata*; θ, λ. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 1. 438.
A. *diſticha. Mill. Dict. ed.* 8. *n.* 5.
A. *maculoſa*; (mouchetè). *Lamarck Dict. Enc.* 1. 87. *n.* 9.
A. caulescens foliis caulem amplectentibus floribus aurantiacis. *Bradley Hiſt. Pl. Succ. dec.* 4. 11. *cum Ic.*
A. africana maculata ſpinoſa major. *Dillen. Hort. Elth.* 17. *tab.* 14. *fig.* 15.
A. caulescens foliis ſpinoſis maculis ab utraque parte albicantibus notatis. *Comm. Hort. Amſt.* 2. 9. *tab.* 5; *ſine ſt. Boerh. ind. alt.* 2. 230. *n.* 19.
(β.) *major*; foliis latioribus; caule corymboſo ramoſo. *Vide ſupra No.* 1346.

Altogether a leſs plant than the variety β; having narrower leaves, which are ſtraighter at the ſides; the raceme is alſo ſhorter and fewer-flowered. The ſame plant produces ſometimes a ſimple, at others a corymboſely branched flower-ſtem. We have never ſeen the leaves of β aſſume a liver-coloured tint, which we have always obſerved thoſe of α to do when placed in the open air during the ſummer. Our drawing was made from a plant that flowered laſt year in Mr. HAWORTH's greenhouſe. For an account of the ſpecies, &c. ſee No. 1346. *G.*

Byrd^m Edwards Del.

Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth. May 1 1812

F. Sansom Sc.

SCILLA NON SCRIPTA (β). PINK-COLOURED HAREBELLS.

Generic Character.—Vid. Nis. 663, 746, 918, 919, *et* 1185, *verſ. fol.*

(α.) flore cæruleo.

SCILLA *non ſcripta. Link et Hoffm. in der geſell. nat. fr. zu Berlin neue ſchr.* 4. (1803) 19. *Iid. in Ann. of Bot.* 1. 103. *Lil. a Red. tab.* 224. *Nob. ſupra No.* 1185. *verſ. fol.*

S. *nutans. Smith Flor. Brit.* 1. 366. *Eng. Bot. tab.* 377. *Lam. et Decand. Fl. Franç.* 3. 211.

S. *feſtalis. Saliſbury Prod. Hort.* 242.

USTERIA *hyacinthiflora. Medicus in Act. Palat. v. phyſ.* 6. 480.

U. *ſecunda. Id. in Uſteri Ann. der Bot. Stück.* 2. 11.

HYACINTHUS *pratenſis. Lamarck Encyc.* 3. 190.

H. *non ſcriptus. Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 2. 1. 453. *Bulliard. Herb. tab.* 353. *Curt. Lond. tab.* 139. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 457. *ed.* 2. 2. 282. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 166.

H. corollis campanulatis ſexpartitis apice revolutis. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 7. *n.* 1.

H. non ſcriptus. *Dodon. Pempt.* 2. *lib.* 2. 216.——Dodonæi *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 177; *cum icone perperam* Hyacinthi hiſpanici *titulo inſignita, quaſi ſi eſſet plantæ illic proxime ante tractatæ (quæ* SCILLA campanulata *Ni. ſuperioris* 1102*), cum eſt revera ſectionis cui aſtat, ubi de ſpecie præſenti dicitur.*

H. anglicus. *Ger. Emac.* 111. 1. *Park. Par. tab.* 125. *f.* 5.

H. anglicus belgicus vel hiſpanicus. *Park. Par.* 122.

(β.) flore incarnato.

SCILLA *cernua. Link et Hoffm. loc. cits.*

HYACINTHUS *cernuus. Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 2. 1. 453. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 8. *n.* 4. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 167; *(nec tamen editionis primæ Horti Kewenſis, qui ſecundum exemplarium in Herb. Bankſ.* SCILLÆ campanulatæ *var.* carnea). *Paſſim citatum Cluſii ſynonymon icone tantum tenus retinendum, excluſo textu.*

H. corollis campanulatis ſexpartitis racemo cernuo. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 7. *n.* 4.

H. anglicus aut belgicus flore incarnato. *Ger. Emac.* 112. 3.

(γ.) flore albo.

H. albus anglicus. *Ger. Emac.* 111. 2.

This

This plant, the HYACINTHUS *cernuus* of the above-cited work of LINNÆUS, is, as we have ſtated in the latter part of the article SCILLA *campanulata* in No. 1102, a variety of SCILLA *non ſcripta*, and not to be confounded with the pink one of the ſpecies we are there ſpeaking of. In the ſame place will be found our opinion of that which miſled LINNÆUS to conſider the plant as diſtinct from his H. *non ſcriptus*, and to adopt, as diſtinctions between them, marks that are nowiſe conſtant as ſuch; as well as to ſpeak of it as peculiar to Spain. When he deſcribes the degree of bending in its raceme, which he does in a note, it is plain he could not have had a variety of *campanulata* in view; although the ſpecimen in the Bankſian Herbarium ſhews that the compilers of the firſt edition of the Hortus Kewenſis afterwards had; in the laſt edition indeed there is no mention of the ſpecies as diſtinct from *non ſcripta* and *campanulata*. MILLER had obſerved that the plant appeared to be a mere variety of the Engliſh Harebell. We inſert GERARD's account of the ſpecies: "The blew Harebels or Engliſh Jacinth is very common throughout England. The white Engliſh Jacinth is altogether like the precedent, ſaving that the leaves of this are ſomewhat broader, the flowers more open, and very white of colour. There is found wilde in many places of England another ſort, having flowers of a faire carnation colour, which maketh a difference from the other. The blew Harebells grow wilde in woods, copſes, and in borders of fields every where thorow England. The other two are not ſo common, yet do they grow in the woods by Colcheſter in Eſſex, in the fields and woods by South-Fleet neere unto Graveſend in Kent, as alſo in a piece of ground by Canterbury, called the Clapper; in the fields by Bathe, about the woods by Warrington in Lancaſhire and other places." PARKINSON mentions the ſpecies as varying with flowers "of a fine delayed purpliſh red or bluſh-colour." We have given neither ſpecific character nor deſcription in our article, thoſe of the blue variety having been ſo frequently and ſo fully given in other works; and the differences between it and *campanulata* will be found ſtated in No. 1102.

The drawing was made from a ſpecimen that was ſent us laſt ſpring from Mr. HAWORTH's garden, at Little-Chelſea. *G.*

ERRATA.

No. 1452, l. 22, poſt 2. adde 2.
No. 1455, l. 24, pro 291 lege 297.
No. 1459, a calce l. 3, for 1782 read 1802.

PITCAIRNIA INTEGRIFOLIA. ENTIRE-LEAVED PITCAIRNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 1416.

Specific Character.

PITCAIRNIA *integrifolia ; (flos regularis ; ſquamiger ;)* foliis pluribus, lentis, lorato-attenuatis, edentulis *(vel interdum verſus baſin parciſſime ac vix niſi tactui dentientibus)*, a prono pellicula lanuginoſa candicantibus ; caule breviori, ſtricto, tomentoſo, aſſurgenter ramoſo ; racemis remotius multifloris erectis ; floribus erecto-divergentibus pedicello villoſo duplo triplove breviore ; bractea ſubulato-convoluta, ſphacelata, tomentoſa, calycibus pauliſper longiore vel breviore ; calyce villoſo, corollis duplo breviore, imo turbinato, lanato ; corolla contortim tubuloſa, rotundato-trigona, ſurſum decreſcente, anguſto ore aperta, laciniis ligulato-oblongis æqualibus, ſquama baſeos ovato-oblonga, bidentata, parvula ; ſtaminibus corollam ſubæquantibus ; ſtigmatibus in lobulum exſertum ſpiraliter unitis. *G.*

Appears to come the neareſt to *anguſtifolia* of any known to us ; but in that the leaves are ſtiff, narrow, and armed at the edge with horizontal widiſhly ſet ſpines or teeth, the corolla neither ſo ſlender nor ſo upright as here. In *integrifolia* the *leaves* are about two feet long, pliant, and narrower than thoſe of *latifolia* and *bromeliæfolia*, having an entire margin, except that now and then the younger ones, when the hand is drawn along them, may be perceived to be ſomewhat roughened at the lower edges ; *ſcape* of an undulated yellow-ſcarlet colour ; *flowers* ſcarlet, about an inch and half long ; *anthers* ſhort, yellow.

As far as our reſearches have extended, an unrecorded ſpecies ; introduced from the Weſt-Indies, by Lady AMELIA HUME, from whoſe collection we had the ſpecimen from which our drawing has been made. Requires to be kept in the bark bed of the ſtove, where it flowers about Auguſt. *G.*

Pub.d by S. Curtis Walworth May 1.1812.
Syd.m Edwards Del. F. Jansom Sc.

GNIDIA IMBERBIS. SMOOTH-SCALED GNIDIA.

Claſs and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONÓGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. o. *Cor.* 4-fida. *Squamulæ* 4, vel 8 ſupra faucem. *Nux* ſubdrupacea.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GNIDIA *imberbis*; foliis ſparſis triquetro-linearibus acutis: floralibus lineari-lanceolatis capitulo brevioribus, ſquamulis octo imberbibus. *Dryand. in Hort. Kew. edit. alt. v.* 2. *p.* 412.

GNIDIA *pinifolia. Wendl. Obſ.* 15. *t.* 2. *f.* 11.

GNIDIA *ſimplex. Bot. Repoſ.* 70.—nec Linnæi.

This pretty little ſhrub has been known ſeveral years in moſt of our extenſive collections of Cape plants, where it was generally miſtaken for GNIDIA *ſimplex* of LINNÆUS, till a figure of the latter was publiſhed in this work (No. 812). In the ſame manner WENDLAND miſtook this ſpecies for *pinifolia*, and applied the name of *radiata* to the latter.

A tolerably hardy greenhouſe ſhrub. Native of the Cape of Good Hope. Flowers moſt part of the ſummer. Propagated by cuttings. Introduced about the year 1792, by Mr. FRANCIS MASSON.

Sydm Edwards Del.

Pub.d by S. Curtis Walworth May 1 1812.

F. Sansom Sc.

Edwards Del. Pubd by J. Curtis Walworth May 1 1812 F. Sansom Sc.

JATROPHA INTEGERRIMA. SPICY JATROPHA.

Class and Order.

MONŒCIA MONADELPHIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. (fæpius) o. *Cor.* 1-petala, infundibuliformis. *Stam.* 10. alterna breviora.

FEM. *Cal.* (fæpius) o. *Cor.* 1-petala, patens. *Styli* 3—2-fidi. *Capſ.* 3-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

JATROPHA *integerrima;* calyculata, caule arboreo, foliis cordatis integerrimis angulatiſve, floribus dichotomo-paniculatis dioicis.

JATROPHA *integerrima;* foliis ovatis acuminatis integerrimis glaberrimis, racemis ſubcymoſis. *Jacq. Amer. p.* 256. *t.* 183. *f.* 47. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 4. *p.* 559. *Perſoon Syn.* 2. *p.* 587.

This ſplendid JATROPHA, which even exceeds in brilliancy of colour the *panduræfolia* (No. 604), was introduced into this country from the Iſland of Cuba, by the late Mr. FRASER, of Sloane-Square. If it ſhould fortunately be as eaſily propagated as its kindred ſpecies, it will prove a valuable addition to our ſtove plants.

That this tree is dicœcious, we preſume; not only from not being able to find an individual female flower, but becauſe none of any kind is produced in the dichotomy of the panicle: the ſituation in which alone the female flowers occur in its kindred ſpecies, the *panduræfolia.*

The bark, when dry, is ſtrongly aromatic, not unlike in ſmell to Winter's bark, but extremely fiery to the taſte, affecting the fauces with the ſame durable acrimony, ſo common to the natural order of *tricoccæ.*

We have no doubt but that it is the JATROPHA *integerrima* of JACQUIN, which this author ſays is cultivated in gardens in the Havannah, for the ſake of its beautiful ſcarlet flowers, an inch in diameter. In dried ſpecimens brought over by Mr. FRASER, and now in the Herbarium of A. B. LAMBERT Eſq. moſt of the leaves are quite entire, ſome with here and there an angular proceſs; and the pubeſcence, ſo conſpicuous in our drawing, ſeems, by the ſpecimens, to be loſt in plants that are further advanced.

DENTARIA DIPHYLLA. BROAD-LEAVED TOOTH-WORT, OR PEPPER-ROOT.

Claſs and Order.

TETRADYNAMIA SILIQUOSA.

Generic Character.

Siliqua elaſtice diſſiliens valvulis revolutis. *Stigma* emarginatum. *Cal.* longitudinaliter connivens.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DENTARIA *diphylla*; foliolis ternis ovatis inciſo-dentatis glabris: radicalibus bilobatis, ſtaminibus corolla brevioribus.
DENTARIA *diphylla*; radice dentata: caulibus approximatis, diphyllis; foliis trifoliolatis, oblongis, inæqualiter inciſis; floribus flaveſcentibus. *Michaux Fl. Am. Bor.* 2. *p.* 30. *Perſoon Syn.* 2. *p.* 194.

The PEPPER-ROOT grows ſpontaneouſly in Canada, in the Penſylvanian mountains, in the extenſive foreſts of Tenaſſée, and in the loftieſt mountains of Carolina. The inhabitants of theſe countries dry the root and uſe it as a condiment with their food, inſtead of muſtard or pepper, whence its Anglo-American name.

As our plant produced only one cauline leaf, and the flowers poſſeſſed very little inclination to a yellow colour, we at firſt heſitated to pronounce it to be the ſame with MICHAUX's. But upon ſhewing our drawing to Mr. FREDERICK PURSH, he immediately recognized it for DENTARIA *diphylla* or Pepper-root, and from him we learn, that the number of leaves on the ſtem is indeterminate, ſtrong plants frequently throwing out two, nearly oppoſite, and ſometimes a third below. This gentleman has devoted ſeveral years to the ſtudy of North-American botany, and we hope ere long to ſee from his pen a more extenſive Flora of thoſe regions than we have hitherto poſſeſſed.

A hardy perennial; propagated by dividing its roots; communicated by Mr. SALISBURY, from his botanic garden in Sloane-Street.

W. Edwards Del. Pub.d by S. Curtis Walworth. Nov.1.1812. F. Comf.

Pubd by S. Curtis Walworth May 1. 1812

PHYTEUMA CORDATA. HORNED RAMPION.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. rotata, 5-partita: laciniis linearibus. *Stigma* 2 f. 3-fidum. *Capſ.* 2 f. 3-locularis, infera.

Specific Character and Synonym.

PHYTEUMA *cordata*; bracteis cordatis acuminatis capitulo ſubgloboſo brevioribus, foliis radicalibus oblongis cordatis crenatis: caulinis ſemiamplexicaulibus acuminatis dentatis, ſtigmate trifido.

PHYTEUMA *cordata. Villars Delph.* 2. *p.* 517. *t.* 11. *f.* 12.

The above plant was communicated to us by Mr. LODDIGES, who informs us that he raiſed it from ſeeds ſent from Mount Caucaſus, at the ſame time with thoſe of PHYTEUMA *campanuloides*, under the name of P. *comoſa*, from which however it is quite diſtinct; approaching very near to *orbicularis*, but differing from that in having its radical leaves cordate, and cauline ones broader and half embracing the ſtem. It is remarkable too by the globular form and caneſcent appearance of the baſe of the corolla. In our ſpecimens the ſtigmas were all trifid. It appears to correſpond tolerably well with the deſcription and figure above quoted from M. VILLARS, but cannot belong to *nigra* of WILLDENOW, to which VILLARS's plant is heſitatingly referred.

A hardy perennial; propagated by ſeeds or parting its roots.

Gel.th Edwards Del.t Pub.d by J. Curtis Walworth June 1.1812 P. Parsons Sc.

PANCRATIUM AMŒNUM. BROAD SPEAR-LEAVED SEA-DAFFODIL.

****

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 1419.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PANCRATIUM *amœnum ; (umbella multiflora, ſeſſilis ; corona e majoribus ;)* foliis pluribus, bifariis, a lamina ellipticolanceolata ſtriata in petiolum ter quater anguſtiorem decreſcentibus ; ſpatha ſubherbacea, lanceolato-convoluta ; umbella divaricata, ramentis paucis interſtincta ; germine ſubtrigibbo ; corollæ tubo limbi laciniis ſubtertiam breviore, rotundate triquetro-ſexangulato ; limbo revoluto-radiato, a corona toto diſcreto, laciniis lanceolato-linearibus, ſubæqualibus, ſuperne verſus involuto-cuſpidatis, exterioribus margine inferna plerumque undulatis ; corona ſtaminilega infundibuliformi, dentibus geminis collaterali-contiguis in ſinu quovis interſtamineo mediis ; filamentis hanc pene duplo excedentibus, limbo ſub quartam brevioribus, divergenti-incurveſcentibus, viridibus ; antheris ſubulato-ſagittatis ; ſtylo corollam æquante ; ſtigmate viridiſſimo, capitellato-trigono, leviſſime trifido, pube minuta confito. *G.*

PANCRATIUM *amœnum. Saliſbury in Linn. Tranſ.* 2. 71. *tab.* 10. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 44 ; *(excluſis in utroque ſynonymis Commelini et Jacquini, quæ* caribæi *N^i. ſuperioris* 826.*) Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 2. 220.

P. *amœnum. Bot. Rep. tab.* 556 ? *Quando ſit hujus ſpeciei figura parum bona.*

DESCR. *Leaves* 6—8, about ten inches long, paler underneath, with a thick fleſhy midrib, about three inches over at the wideſt part ; *petiole* about three inches long ; *germen* not ſo evenly ſhaped as in *caribæum ;* tube green-white, more than two inches long, not widened upwards, remainder of the flower pure white. The fragrance reſembles in ſome degree that of *ſpecioſum*, but is far leſs powerful. *Caribæum* (ſee No. 826) differs from it in having 16—20 leaves, which are longer, narrower,

narrower, and lingulate-lanceolate, with a ſhort petiole about half the width of the lamina; an umbel with more flowers and more compact, a ſtreakletted green tube twice ſhorter than the limb, a narrower crown without the two contiguous teeth in each interſtamineous ſinus, a ſphacelately membranous flower-ſheath, and a much ſtronger fragrance, more like that of Vanilla. Said to be a native of Guiana. Our drawing was taken from a plant that flowered in October laſt, in Mr. VERE's hot-houſe at Kenſington-Gore. *G.*

NOTE.

PANCRATIUM CARIBÆUM. No. 826.

In the ſecond edition of the Hortus Kewenſis, the above ſpecific title is laid up in a kind of abeyance, the right to it being declared to reſt between Mr. SALISBURY's *fragrans ſpecioſum* and *amœnum*. Whether our plant is the *fragrans* of that gentleman, as we have preſumed in the above-quoted article, or not, we ſhall not pretend to decide. But we can have no reaſon to doubt its being the ſpecies repreſented in the two engravings quoted by LINNÆUS, as the ſynonyms of his *caribæum*; to which BROWN and SLOANE, for any thing they contain beyond the habitat, muſt have been quoted nearly at random. It has moreover the traditionary proof of having been known by that name in all our gardens from the days of its firſt inſtitution as a Linnean ſpecies to the preſent. The following ſynonyms may be added to thoſe already to be found in the Number above cited, where the obſervation ſubjoined to the ſynonymy ſhould be expunged.

PANCRATIUM *fragrans*. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 2. 219.
P. *ſpecioſum*. *Liliaceès a Redoutè*, *tab.* 156; *(excluſis ſynonymis.)*
P. *declinatum*. *Jacq. Stirp. Select. Amer. Hiſt.* 51. *tab.* 102. *Hort. Vindob.* 3. 11. *tab.* 10.

We ſhould obſerve, however, that it has the thickly ſtriate tube to the corolla, which Mr. SALISBURY attributes to his *amœnum*, as one of the diſtinctions of that ſpecies from his *fragrans*; ſo that we may have, after every attention we could give his deſcriptions, ſtill have miſtaken his plants. Of his *ſpecioſum*, already publiſhed in our work, there can be no doubt. *G.*

N.° 146

Sym.m Edwards Del. Pub.d by Curtis Walworth June 1 1812. F. Sansom Sc.

SCILLA BREVIFOLIA. ROOTSHEATHED CAPE SQUILL.

Generic Character.—Vid. Nis. 663, 746, 918, 919, *et* 1185 *verſ. fol.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SCILLA *brevifolia*; bulbo globoſo; foliis paucis (4—5) erecto-divergentibus, carnoſis, ſemitereti-linearibus, ſubacutis, vagina radicali herbaceo-membranacea convoluto-oblonga cum acumine, ipſis parum breviore, *(nunc tota de humo extante, nunc in ea ſemiimmerſa, nunc explicata foliis aſtante, nunc iſta arcte involvente)*; ſcapo foliis altiori; racemo laxius ſpicato, ſubſecundo, nutante, pluri (6—8-floro) pedicellis flexilibus, flore paulo brevioribus; bracteola ſingulari minuta obſoletave; corolla nutante ad cernuam, ſexpartita, de fundo breviter conſtricto ſubrotato-campanulata, laciniis ſubæqualibus, lanceolato-oblongis; ſtaminibus alterne brevioribus, longioribus corolla ſub quartam brevioribus. *G.*

HYACINTHUS *brevifolius. Thunb. Prod. Fl. cap.* 63. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 168.

When the rootſheath does not unfold, but remains rolled together, encloſing the lower part of the foliage, (which is the caſe in many ſpecimens where the root has grown ſomewhat deeper in the ground than that of ours) then the leaves have the appearance of being very ſhort; and THUNBERG'S name characterizes the ſpecies much better than in the individual repreſented in our figure, where this is unrolled and the leaves lie open their whole length. *Scape* ſometimes nearly twice the length of the leaves, which are from two to near three inches long, and about a line and half broad. Comes very near to the HYACINTHUS *corymboſus* of THUNBERG, already given by us under the name of MASSONIA *corymboſa* (ſee No. 991); but which, we now think, ſhould have been referred to SCILLA, (ſee note at end of this article). It differs, however, from that, in having a ſcape that is not ſhorter than the leaves, a raceme that is not erect and corymboſe, by its large rootſheath and nearly obſolete bractes. Imported from the Cape of Good Hope, by Meſſrs. LEE and KENNEDY, in whoſe collection it flowered

flowered laſt January; and, as far as we can find, for the firſt time in any European garden. G.

NOTE.

No. 991. For "MASSONIA CORYMBOSA," read "SCILLA CORYMBOSA."

Upon reviewing the two genera, we think that this ſpecies ſhould have been placed under that of SCILLA, rather than the cloſely adjoining one of MASSONIA, an amended Generic Character of which is ſubjoined.

MASSONIA.

INFLOR. ſeorſim bracteata, bracteis ſolitariis, exiguis membranaceis, foliaceiſve ac flores æquantibus. *Cal.* o. *Cor.* infera, perſiſtens, erecta, e tubo variæ longitudinis patens limbo regulari, ſexpartito, æquali, rotato, recurvo, refractove. *Stam.* tubo adnata, filiformi-ſubulata, erecto-incurveſcentia, raro divergentia, longius exſerta incluſave, æqualia vel alterne ſublongiora, ſerto fauciali membranaceo anguſte cupulato utplurimum nectarifero plerumque connexa. *Stylus* ſetaceo-elongatus. *Stig.* punctum hirtulum, nunc apertum, obſoletiuſve triplex. *Capſ.* ſcarioſo-membranacea, ſubdiaphana, a parva ſubovata lobato-trigona lobis anguſtis devexe compreſſis ad magnam turbinatam lobis alato-extenuatis, 3-loc., 3-valv., valvis medio ſeptigeris, replicandis. *Sem.* in loculamento plura numeroſave, biſerialia, parva, globoſa internæ diſſepimenti margini funiculatim annexa; *teſta* nigra. G.

OBS. Bulbus *tunicatus integumentis membranoſis*; ſcapus *ima foliorum parte involutus terra hæret, vel ſubinde emergit humilis*; folia *vulgo bina, a plano obverſa, (raro unicum), carnoſa, coriaceo-craſſa, linearia lanceolatave erecta ad ovato-orbiculata tranſverſe latiora appreſſa humi*; racemus *a corymboſo congeſto ad laxum atque thyrſoideo-ſpicatum*; flos *ſemel ſolitarius. Collineat ad diverſa puncta* EUCOMIN, SCILLAM, BRUNSVIGIAM, *atque* HÆMANTHUM. G.

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Eng.d by J.n Edwards Del.t F. Sansom Sc.

ALLIUM CEPA (β). COMMON ONION. THE BULB-BEARING VARIETY, OR TREE-ONION.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 1420.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALLIUM *Cepa ; (bulbus tunicatus, ovato-oblatove-globoſus ;)* foliis paucis, fiſtuloſo-teretibus, acuminatis ; ſcapo cavo attenuato-cylindraceo inferne ventricoſo multum brevioribus ; vagina brevi, ſcarioſa ; umbella capitata, numeroſiſſima, congeſta ; pedicellis flore longioribus ; patenter campanulata, laciniis ovato-lanceolatis, exterioribus acutioribus, carinatis ; filamentis has dimidio exſuperantibus, baſi breviter connexis, alternis ſimplicibus, cæteris de baſi ovato-dilatata utrinque breviter *(nunc imperfecte rarius omnino non)* unidentato-inciſa filiformi-ſubulatis ; germine albicante, depreſſo-globoſo, pulvinatim trilobo, ſexſtriato ; ſtylo ſetaceo ; capſula candicante ; feminibus hinc rotundatis, inde angulatis. *G.*

ALLIUM *Cepa. Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 2. 1. 431. *Hort. Kew.* 1. *p.* 428. *ed.* 2. 2. 238. *Regnault Bot. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 80.

A. ſtaminibus alterne trifidis, caule ad terram ventricoſo. *Haller de All.* 10. *Opuſc.* 356. 12.

CEPA. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 7.

CEPA vulgaris. *Rudb. Elyſ. tab.* 141. *fig.* 1. *Bauh. Pin.* 71.

C. alba.——hiſpanica oblonga. *Ger. Emac.* 169. *f.* 1. 2.

C. rotunda. *Dodon. Pempt.* 5. *lib.* 3. 675 ; *cum ic.*

(β.) capitulo bulbifero, floribus paucis ; nunc prolifero. *G.*

ALLIUM *Cepa. Herb. Bankſ. ſpecimen ex horte regio Kewenſi.*

Canada or Tree-Onion. *Nicholſon's Brit. Encyclop. art.* ALLIUM ; *ubi male pro* canadenſi *habetur.*

The indigenous abode of the Common Onion is ſtill unknown to us. The preſent variety, in all our gardens, and ſome of our books, has been miſtaken for the *canadenſe* ; a ſpecies than which no one of the ſame genus can well be more diſtinct from another ; that having flat leaves, a ſlender uninflated ſtem, uniform ſimple ſtamens, and bulbs more like thoſe of

of the Garlic than the Onion. This is an uſual plant in our gardens; that we have met in no one. The variety *α* is deemed biennial; our preſent one is certainly perennial. The following account of it is taken from NICHOLSON's Britiſh Encyclopædia, head ALLIUM, under which it erroneouſly ſtands for the *canadenſe*, being called the Canada or Tree-Onion. "This," it is there ſaid, "deſerves to be cultivated, both as a curioſity in producing the onion at the top of the ſtalk, and for the uſe of the onions, eſpecially for pickling, in which they are excellent and ſuperior in flavour to the common onion. It is perennial and propagated by planting the bulbs in ſpring and autumn. Either the root-bulbs, or thoſe produced on the top of the ſtalk, being planted in a bed or beds of any good earth, in rows a foot aſunder, ſix inches diſtance in each row, and two or three inches deep; they ſhoot up leaves and ſtalks in the ſpring and ſummer, and produce the bulbs for uſe in July and Auguſt; and the root-bulbs remaining, furniſh a production of top-bulbs annually in that ſeaſon; the root-bulb increaſing by offsets, may be taken up occaſionally at the time the ſtem decays in autumn; or once in two or three years, in order to ſeparate the offsets and plant them when neceſſary."——This is all we know of the hiſtory of our preſent ſubject, the drawing of which was made from a plant in Mr. HAWORTH's garden, where it was ſuppoſed to be the *canadenſe*. G.

Syd.ham Edwards Del.

Pub.d by S. Curtis Walworth June 1.1819.

F. Carlson. C.

LAURUS DIOSPYRUS. TWIGGY BAY.

Class and Order.

ENNEANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. o. *Cor.* calycina, 6-partita. *Nectarium* glandulis tribus bifetis germen cingentibus. *Drupa* 1-sperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LAURUS *Diospyrus*; foliis ovato-lanceolatis subtus venosis subtomentosis, floribus umbellatis dioicis, umbellulis sessilibus lateralibus, gemmis pedicellisque villosis.

LAURUS *Diospyrus. Persoon Syn.* 1. *p.* 450.

LAURUS *diospyroides*; humilis, virgata, nudiflora: foliis oblongo-ovalibus, subtus subtomentosis: floribus glomerato-umbellatis, dioicis: squamis gemmalibus pedicellisque villosis. *Michaux Flor. Am. Bor.* 1. *p.* 243.

LAURUS *melissæfolia*; foliis cordato-lanceolatis venosis, membranaceis, subtus pubescentibus; gemmis sessilibus trifloris; drupis rubris. *Walter Flor. Carol.* 134 ?

According to the observation of MICHAUX, most of the species of LAURUS which are found in the colder parts of North-America are dicecious; and all of them produce their flowers before any leaves appear. Generally too the scales of the buds, remaining after the flowers are open, constitute an involucre to the little umbel or glomerule.

We have not much doubt but that our present plant is really the LAURUS *melissæfolia* of WALTER, as Mr. FRASER, the friend of the author and editor of his work, always considered it as such; but as MICHAUX's name, abbreviated, has been adopted in PERSOON's synopsis, and consequently is more generally known, we have thought it right to retain it. The

leaves

leaves are not at all like thoſe of Balm, but it was probably the ſcent, not the form, that ſuggeſted the appellation.

The PSEUDO-BENZOIN of MICHAUX is, when in flower, ſo like LAURUS *Dioſpyrus*, that there ſeems to be no other difference, but that the pedicles and ſcales of the bud are without pubeſcence. Our plant is, however, a much ſmaller ſhrub, and its foliage is conſiderably different. We were kindly furniſhed with a growing ſpecimen of the PSEUDO-BENZOIN, by our friend JOHN WALKER, Eſq. of Southgate, this ſpring; but, on comparing it with our preſent drawing, executed laſt year, at Mr. FRAZER's in Sloane-Square, we were not aware of the difference till the leaves appeared and the flowers had all fallen. From the foliage it appears to be the ſame as that ſpecimen of LAURUS *æſtivalis*, in the Bankſian Herbarium, which came from the Botanic Garden at Leyden; but the flowering ſpecimen, from JACQUIN's Herbarium, is evidently the *geniculata*, our next article.

Our plant produced male flowers only, with an imperfect germen; and on this account probably there was no appearance of the three two-briſtled glands, mentioned in the generic character. There were nine perfect two-celled anthers: on the valve cloſing, the cell of the anther opens from below upwards, and carries with it the whole of the pollen, leaving the cell quite empty: in this ſtate the anther appears to be two-horned. Beſides theſe nine perfect ſtamens, there are ſix glands on ſhort pedicles, reſembling ſo many little yellow muſhrooms with a warty pileus.

LAURUS *Dioſpyrus* is a native of ſtagnant waters and marſhy places in North-Carolina, and is found intermixed with L. *geniculata*. Our drawing was made at the late Mr. FRASER's in Sloane-Square, in May 1810, and the foliage added in June.

Propagated by cuttings or layers. Is tolerably hardy, but it will be ſafeſt to protect it from ſevere froſt, eſpecially when ſuch occurs late in the ſpring.

Syd.t E.dwards Del. Pub.d by S. Curtis Walworth June 1.1812. F. Sansom Sc.

LAURUS GENICULATA. FLEXUOSE BAY.

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Class and Order.

ENNEANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vide N°. 1470.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LAURUS *geniculata*; ramis divaricatis flexuosis, foliis ovalibus glabris, floribus umbellatis polygamis: umbellulis terminalibus paucifloris, antheris quadrilocularibus.

LAURUS *geniculata*; ramis divaricatis, flexuosis; foliis deciduis, lanceolatis, obtusiusculis, glabris, basi subtus barbatis; sub floratione nullis; floribus umbellatis polygamis. *Michaux Flor. Am. Bor.* 1. *p.* 244. *Persoon. Synop.* 1. *p.* 450.

LAURUS *geniculata*; foliis parvis annuis æquali-obtuso-lanceolatis, vix venosis, utrinque lævibus; caule dichotomo-ramoso; gemmis pedicellatis trifloris tetraphyllis; floribus pedicello brevi; drupis rubris. *Walter Flor. Carol. p.* 133.

It is not easy to say to which species LINNÆUS's LAURUS *æstivalis* really belongs; his description of the leaves does not correspond with this, and as to the character of supra axillary branches, by which we suppose he means that the buds are formed below instead of in the axils of the branches, it is equally applicable to the three allied species.

The zig-zag direction and deep red colour of the branches distinguish the *geniculata* at first sight; and more scientific characters are afforded by the little umbels being terminal and pedunculated. A minute examination of the stamens shews a difference of character hardly to be suspected in species apparently so nearly allied as this and the preceding, and which may make it dubious whether both can belong to the same genus: in LAURUS *Diospyrus* the anthers, as we have remarked, are two-celled, in *geniculata* they are four-celled. According to Mr. BROWN (vide Prod. Fl. Nov.-Holl. p. 402.) the above character

should

ſhould ſeparate this ſpecies from LAURUS and join it to TETRANTHERA of JACQUIN. But we find four cells in the anthers of LAURUS *ſaſſafras* alſo: a diverſity which appears to us to throw doubt upon the value of the character drawn from the number of cells of the anther. We ought, however, on the other hand to acknowledge that we could not perceive in our preſent plant, any of the aromatic ſcent in its bark, ſo remarkable in the preceding ſpecies and in PSEUDO-BENZOIN, as well as in moſt of the genus.

Our drawing of this was made at the ſame time and place as that of the preceding ſpecies, and both were introduced from North-America by the late Mr. FRASER.

Requires the ſame treatment, but is probably more hardy, the texture of its wood being firmer. It ſhould be remembered, with regard to both, that they grow naturally in very wet places.

N.º 1472.

Sydm Edwards Del Pub 3 1 Curtis Walworth June 1812. F Swaine

SEPTAS GLOBIFLORA. GLOBE-FLOWERED SEPTAS.

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Claſs and Order.

HEPTANDRIA HEPTAGYNIA. L. (rectius PENTANDRIA PENTAGYNIA).

Generic Character.

Cal. 5—7-partitus. *Petala* 5—7, lanceolata, patentia. *Germina* 5—7. *Nectaria* ſquamæ tot quot germina, horum baſi extrorſum inſerta. *Capſ.* 5—7, polyſpermæ.

OBS. *Herbæ ſuccolentæ, ſubacaules, radicibus tuberoſis. A* Craſſulis *vix niſi habitu recedunt.*

Specific Character.

SEPTAS *globifera*; foliis floralibus quaternis ſpathulatis apice revolutis duplicato-crenatis, umbella compoſita.

DESCR. *Root* tuberoſe. *Stalks* ſimple, fleſhy, red. *Leaves* oppoſite, ſpathular-ſhaped, rolled back from the point towards the petioles, twice crenate: thoſe neareſt the flower are much larger than the others, and grow four cloſe together. After flowering, theſe leaves increaſe very much in ſize, and are more expanded. Above the leaves the peduncle is naked, except one or two minute ſcales. *Flowers* grow in a globular umbel compoſed of ſeveral ſmaller ones. *Calyx* five-cleft: diviſions ovate, acute, red. *Petals* 5, lanceolate, acute, white, red at the tip on the outſide, patent, not conniving in a tube, twice the length of the calyx. *Stamens* 5: *filaments* the length of the petals, and alternating with them: *anthers* roundiſh, reddiſh-purple. *Germens* 5, white: *ſtyle* erect: *ſtigma* acute. A ſmall white *ſcale* is inſerted on the outſide at the baſe of each germen. The number of the ſegments of the calyx of the petals, ſtamens, and

and piſtils, is always equal, uſually five, not unfrequently ſix, but we have not obſerved ſeven. The whole plant is quite ſmooth.

From the above deſcription, it will be ſeen that this ſpecies can hardly be diſtinguiſhed by any permanent characters from CRASSULA. Yet, except in the number of its parts, and in having the four leaves raiſed ſome diſtance from the ground, with ſmaller ones below, and a compound inſtead of a ſimple umbel, it correſponds ſo exactly with SEPTAS *capenſis*, under which name indeed we received it, that we cannot but conſider it as a ſpecies of the ſame genus. Perhaps we ought rather to have added both it and SEPTAS *capenſis* to CRASSULA; the difference in habit, however, added to the already overgrown ſize of that genus, induces us rather to preſerve the genus SEPTAS: but we think that it ought to be removed to the fifth claſs. The ſeptenary number appears to be hardly natural in any plants, and the whole claſs *Heptandria* might very well be diſpenſed with.

We were favoured with this hitherto undeſcribed plant by Mr. KNIGHT, at the Exotic Nurſery, in the King's-Road, Chelſea, who raiſed it from ſeeds received from the Cape of Good-Hope. Flowers in September. Requires the ſame treatment as other Cape ſucculent plants.

Sydm Edwards Del. Pub.d by S. Curtis Walworth 1st June 1872 F. Sargent

BEGONIA EVANSIANA. TWO-COLOURED BEGONIA.

Class and Order.

MONŒCIA POLYANDRIA.

Generic Character.

MASC. *Cal.* nullus. *Cor.* polypetala. *Stam.* numerosa.

FEM. *Cal.* nullus. *Cor.* polypetala, supera. *Caps.* alata, polysperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

BEGONIA *Evansiana;* caulescens foliis inæqualiter cordatis acuminatis inæqualiter serratis supra spinulosis subtus sanguineis, capsulæ alis acutangulis subæqualibus.

BEGONIA *Evansiana;* foliis inæqualiter cordatis, supra hispidulis, nitidis, margine inæqualibus, acutissime serrulatis: petalis duobus lato-ovatis, duobus obovatis quadruplo majoribus: caulibus flexuoso-erectis, nodosis: axillis bulbiferis. *Bot. Repos.* 627.

TSOU HOY TONG. "*Chinese drawings*" *in Museo Banks. Vide Linn. Soc. Trans. v.* 1. *p.* 172. 3.

We doubt whether this plant be not a variety of BEGONIA *grandis*; it so much resembles KÆMPFER's figure, that we can scarcely find any other difference than that of the leaves being less angulated, and the female flowers more cernuous. In both, these flowers are, contrary to most of the species, four-petaled and similar to the male, the stamens are monadelphous, the alæ of the capsules nearly equal, and the upper surface of the leaves are covered with minute spinules. But THUNBERG, in his description of the same plant, under the name of *obliqua*, expressly says, the leaves are pale on the under surface;

ſurface; while in our plant the older leaves are on the under ſide entirely bright red: in the younger leaves the veins only have this colour, the interſtices being of a bright green.

In the Botaniſt's Repoſitory it is ſaid, that Mr. Evans's Collector firſt found this plant growing in the clefts of the rocks in the Iſland of Pulo-Pinang, in the year 1808. Mr. Donn, in his Catalogue, marks it as a native of China, and dates its introduction to this country four years earlier. That it is really cultivated in China, the drawing above referred to, under the name of Tſou Hoy Tong, leaves no room to doubt: and we believe it has been in the royal collection at Kew from about the time Mr. Donn ſtates.

It is a highly ornamental ſtove plant, eaſily propagated by cuttings, or by the bulbs which are frequently produced at the diviſions of the ſtem. Flowers moſt part of the ſummer. Our drawing was made at Meſſrs. Lee and Kennedy's, Hammerſmith.

S.v.d.Mm Edwards Del.

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F. Sansom Sc.

ALOE SOCCOTRINA (β.) PURPURASCENS.
LARGEST SOCCOTRINE ALOE.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 1352.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALOE *ſoccotrina ; (caudex lignoſus, craſſus, annoſior ſtolonizante ramoſus ; flores regulares, recti, penduli, e majoribus ;)* foliis numeroſis, ſparſis, tandem terminalibus, ambientibus, imbricato-amplexicaulibus, erecto-divergentibus, lorato-attenuatis, convexo-concaviuſculis, margine cartilagineis ſpiniſque brevibus pallidis ſinuato-dentatis ; caule ſimplici ; racemo erecto, numeroſo, laxiuſcule ſpicato ; pedicellis erectiuſculis, flori ſubæqualibus, bractea ſphacelata convoluto-acuminata longioribus ; corolla ſexpartita, cylindrica, rotundate trigona, laciniis intimis ſubduplo latioribus apice rotundatis, extimis dorſo carinatis, ore brevi patulo ; ſtaminibus ſubexſertis, alterne ſublongioribus ; germine oblongo trigono quam ſtylus ultra quadruplum breviore. *G.*

(α.) minor. *G.*

ALOE *ſoccotrina. Haw. in Linn. Tranſ.* 7. 19. *n.* 41 ; *(excluſis* perfoliata λ *Willdenovii et* rubeſcente *Decandollei.) Decand. Pl. Gr. t.* 85. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 2. 292.

A. *ſuccotrina. Blackw. Herb.* 2. *tab.* 333. Aloes ſuccotrin. *Lam. encyc.* 1. 85. *n.* 3. *Regnault. Bot.*

A. *ſinuata. Thunb. Diſſ.* 6. *n.* 5 ; *(excluſo Dillenio.) Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 187 ; *(excluſis Syn. Horti Kewenſis et Dillenii.)*

A. *perfoliata.* δ ; ſuccotrina. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 466. *Woodv. Med. Bot.* 3. 556. *tab.* 202. *Bot. Mag. ſupra No.* 472.

A. *perfoliata.* ξ. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 2. 1. 458.

A. *vera. Mill. Dict. ed.* 8. *n.* 15.

A. vera minor. *Munting. Aloid.* 20. *ic. ſine fl.*

A. ſuccotrina anguſtifolia ſpinoſa flore purpureo. *Comm. Hort. Amſt.* 1. 91. *tab.* 48.

A. americana ananifolia floribus ſuave rubentibus. *Pluk. Phyt. tab.* 240. *fig.* 4.

(β.) major. *G.*

ALOE *purpuraſcens. Haw. in Linn. Tranſ.* 7. 20. *n.* 42. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 2. 292.

A. *perfoliata.* ε; purpuraſcens; foliis purpuraſcentibus, ſubtus inferne maculatis maculis parvis ſubrotundis. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 466.

This ſpecies is ſaid to be that from which the medicine of the ſame name is obtained; but THUNBERG remarks that a ſtill ſuperior ſort is had from A. *ſpicata*, a plant, we believe, to this time unknown in our collections. The ſtem of *ſoccotrina* grows in our greenhouſes to nearly the height of ſix feet, acquiring the thickneſs of a man's arm; the *leaves* are ſometimes ſpotted with white on the outſide towards their baſe; ſeldom exceed a foot in length and 1—2 inches in breadth near the baſe; when the plant is in flower, the inner ones generally converge, bending inwards; their colourleſs juice, when expoſed to the air and ſuffered to dry, becomes of a bright violet-purple colour, a colour indeed they themſelves uſually aſſume before they are quite decayed. Native of the Cape of Good Hope, although the name beſpeaks it as belonging to the Iſland of Socotora; whence the beſt *Aloe* for medical purpoſes is ſaid to have been formerly imported; but it does not ſeem aſcertained from which ſpecies it was extracted.

Our drawing was made from a ſpecimen that flowered in March laſt (at the ſame time with α.) in Mr. HAWORTH'S greenhouſe. By that gentleman, β. is conſidered as a diſtinct ſpecies from α; and in this view of it he is followed in the ſecond edition of the Hortus Kewenſis. As we could diſcover no difference between them beyond that of ſize, we have recorded them for mere varieties of each other. The flower-ſtem ſeldom exceeds two feet in length; the foliage is of darkiſh dull green, clouded over with a grey bloom or hoar; the corolla is of a dark brick-red colour, green at the top; about an inch and a half in length: β was known in our gardens before 1789, poſſibly produced in them from α. *G.*

NOTE.

No. 472; for "ALOE PERFOLIATA, *var.* SUCCOTRINA, read "ALOE SOCCOTRINA. α."; inſerting at the ſame time the ſynonymy as given in the preſent article. *G.*

HESPERANTHA PILOSA (α.) HAIRY EVENING-FLOWER.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 1254.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HESPERANTHA *piloſa*; foliis trinis, erectis, parum divergentibus, lineari-enſatis coſta media utrinque prominula, piloſis, intimo toto compreſſe vaginoſo nervoſo longiori caulem altiorem ſimplicem piloſum ultra medium includente; ſpica flexuoſa, remotius pauci-pluriflora; ſpatha herbacea, lanceolato-convoluta, nuda, integra, valva extima ſublongiore, apice ſphacelata, tubum æquante; corolla erecta, laciniis longitudine tubi gracilis, extimis oblongo-lanceolatis, intimis ſublatioribus brevioribus; ſtigmatibus lineari-complicatis, anguſtiſſimis, pubeſcentibus, recurvo-divaricatis, ſtylo iſometris, ſtamina exſuperantibus, apice ſæpius explicatis; ſtaminibus limbo duplo brevioribus, erecto-divergentibus; antheris ſubſagittato-linearibus, vibratilibus. *G.*

HESPERANTHA *piloſa. Nob. in Ann. of Bot.* 1. 225. *Iiſd. ſupra No.* 1254; *iterum eod. verſ. fol. in ſpec. enum.*

IXIA *piloſa. Linn. Suppl.* 92. *Thunb. Diſſ. n.* 5. *Prod. Fl. cap.* 9. *Syſt. Veg. Murr. ed.* 14. 84. *Vahl Enum.* 2. 54. *n.* 11. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 197.

(α.) herba piloſa. *G.*

(β.) herba nuda. *G. Supra No.* 1254.

DESC. *Stem* 3—14 inches high; *ſpike* 2—10-flowered; limb of the *corolla* white on the inſide, outer ſegments thickly beſet with minute cinnamon-coloured ſpeckles on the outſide, inner ones white on both ſides. The flowers, which are about two-thirds of an inch long, diffuſe their fragrance during the night, and then only in a warm dry atmoſphere; at other times they remain cloſed, and no ſcent is perceptible.

Our

Our drawing of the preſent variety was taken from a plant imported by Meſſrs. Lee and Kennedy, in whoſe conſervatory at Hammerſmith it flowered in April laſt, moſt probably for the firſt time in Europe. No figure of either variety has appeared in any work known to us, except that of β in No. 1254 of the preſent. The Bankſian Herbarium contains ſeveral ſpontaneous ſpecimens, but we do not find the ſpecies recorded in either of the editions of the Hortus Kewenſis. It is ſo uſual with cultivators to ſtrip off the outermoſt and thicker coats from the bulbs which they receive from abroad, before they plant them, that we cannot truſt to the appearance they have in our collections when freſhly received from the Cape; we ſuſpect the bulb-tuber drawn with our figure had been ſerved in this way. For further account of the ſpecies, ſee above in No. 1254. *G.*

N°476.

TRICHONEMA SPECIOSUM. CRIMSON TRICHONEMA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 1225.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TRICHONEMA *ſpecioſum; (caulis ſub antheſin adultus;)* foliis trinis, gracilibus, ſubjuncoideis, tereti-attenuatis, quadri-ſulcatis ſulcorum labris coeuntibus, atrovirentibus, rigidiuſculis, longius vaginantibus, infimo longiſſimo tortiuſculo vagina brevi radicali amplexo, ſummorum uno fere toto ſpathaceo pedunculos unifloros ſubæquante; caule quam infimum aliquoties breviore, pedunculis binis ſemiteretibus bracteola interſtinctis brachiatim bifurcato *(rarius unipedunculato);* ſpathæ valvulis flore duplo brevioribus, iſometris, extima herbacea convoluta ſtriata, intima ventricoſiore obtuſiore lateribus late ſphacelatis; corolla breviter campanatim cohærente tubo obſoleto, inde recurvatim explanata, laciniis inferne ſubanguſtatis, extimarum lamina oblongo-lanceolata anguſtiore, intimarum elliptico-lanceolata obtuſiore; filamentis ſemitereti-ſubulatis, villoſis, anthera triplo brevioribus; ſtylo tereti-triquetro, ſtricto, ſtaminibus ad unam tertiam breviore; ſtigmatibus brevibus, totis bipartitis, ſegmentis complicato-canaliculatis margine pube minuta fimbriatis, ad medias antheras recurvatis. *G.*

TRICHONEMA *ſpecioſum. Nob. in Ann. of Bot.* 1. 223. *Iiſd. ſupra No.* 1225, *verſ. fol. in ſpec. enum.*

IXIA *Bulbocodium; var.* ſpecioſa. *Botan. Repoſit. tab.* 170; *exemplari deſumpta unifloro, flore male expanſo.*

DESCR. Lower *leaf* from a foot to a foot and an half or more in length, ruſh-like, four-furrowed, but with the ſides of the furrows cloſing together, ſo that they are ſcarcely perceptible, while the leaf retains the appearance of being uniformly round; *corolla* about an inch and an half long, of a bright carmine

carmine colour on the inſide with a yellow bottom, from whence iſſue ſeveral dark-red rays; external *ſegments* yellowiſh without, and marked with five parallel vertical feathery ſtripes of a black-red colour, nearly as in ſome of the ſpecies of Crocus. Differs from any other known to us, by the ſhortneſs of its filaments relatively to the anthers, as well as the roundneſs of its leaves; its ſtigmas are alſo unuſually ſhort. Native of the Cape of Good Hope, from whence it was introduced into our gardens ſome years back by Mr. G. Hibbert.

The drawing was taken from a plant that flowered in Mr. Knight's greenhouſe, King's-Road, Fulham, and which had originally been obtained from Mr. Hibbert's collection.

G.

N.°1477

Pub.by S.Curtis Walworth July 1.1812

PODOLOBIUM TRILOBUM. HOLLY-LEAVED PODOLOBIUM.

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus, 2-labiatus. *Cor.* papilionacea, *carina* compreſſa longitudine *alarum* ſubæquantium *vexillum* explanatum. *Germen* ſimplici ſerie 4-ſpermum. *Stylus* adſcendens. *Stigma* ſimplex. *Legumen* pedicellatum lineari-oblongum, modice ventricoſum, intus leve. BROWN.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PODOLOBIUM *trilobum*; foliis oppoſitis ſpinoſo-dentatis trilobis: lobis lateralibus terminali dentato multoties brevioribus, germine ſericeo. *Brown MSS. Hort. Kew. ed. alt. v.* 3. *p.* 9.

CHORIZEMA *trilobum*; foliis ſuboppoſitis haſtato-trilobis integris dentatiſve ſpinoſis, racemis axillaribus folio brevioribus. *Smith in Act. Soc. Linn. v.* 9. *p.* 253.

PULTENÆA *ilicifolia. Bot. Repoſ.* 320.

Beſides the difference in the length of the keel, and the oppoſite leaves, which led us to doubt (at No. 1032) whether this plant could be properly arranged under the genus CHORIZEMA, Mr. BROWN has remarked ſeveral other peculiarities, inſerted in the generic character, as above given.

The PODOLOBIUM *trilobum* is a native of New South-Wales, from whence it was introduced into this country by Meſſrs. LEE and KENNEDY in 1791. Is a hardy greenhouſe ſhrub. It rarely ripens its ſeed with us, but may be propagated by cuttings, and more expeditiouſly by layers. Flowers from April to July. Communicated by Mr. KNIGHT, of the Exotic Nurſery, King's-Road, Little-Chelſea.

Edwards Del. Pub. by J. Curtis Walworth July 1. 1812. J. Taylor sc.

PHILADELPHUS INODORUS. CAROLINA SCENTLESS PHILADELPHUS.

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Class and Order.

ICOSANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4, f. 5-partitus, ſuperus. *Petala* 4, f. 5. *Stylus* 4-fidus. *Capſ.* 4, f. 5-locularis, polyſperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PHILADELPHUS *inodorus*; foliis integerrimis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. *p.* 948. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 3. *p.* 180. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 7. *Walter Flor. Carol. p.* 146.

PHILADELPHUS flore albo majore inodoro. *Cateſb. Car.* 2. *p.* 84. *cum tab.*

PHILADELPHUS *inodorus*; calyce viridi laciniis ſuperne ſenſim anguſtatis, longius acuminatis: petalis candidiſſimis ampliſſimis, patentibus, ſubovalibus; ſtylo ſtaminibus longiore, aduſque ſtigmata indiviſo ſive ſolido. *Michaux Flor. Bor. Am.* 1. *p.* 283.

PHILADELPHUS *coronarius.* γ. inodorus. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 1.

The PHILADELPHUS *inodorus* is a very deſirable ſhrub, the flowers being conſiderably larger, and of a purer white than thoſe of the *coronarius*; and to moſt people are not the leſs acceptable for being without ſcent, that of the mock orange being far too powerful to be generally agreeable even without doors.

Being a native of Carolina, though hardy enough to bear our winters when not unuſually ſevere, it muſt be liable to be deſtroyed occaſionally. To this cauſe we ſuppoſe is to be attributed the preſent ſcarcity of a plant introduced into the country before the year 1738.

Propagated

Propagated by cuttings or layers. Flowers in June and July, rather later than the *coronarius*; from which it is diſtinct, not only in the margin of the leaves being quite entire, but, according to MICHAUX, in the more acuminate form of the ſegments of the calyx, and in the ſtyle exceeding the ſtamens in length and being ſolid its whole length, not diviſible into four nearly to the baſe.

The native country of our preſent plant is certainly Carolina; that of *coronarius* is not yet aſcertained: it ſeems evident from CLUSIUS's account, that it was diſperſed over Europe from the Dutch gardens; but whence it originated is unknown: perhaps from Japan.

Communicated by Mr. WHITLEY, late of Old-Brompton, and now of the Fulham-Nurſery.

Pd.ᵐᵉ Edwards Del. Pub.ᵈ by S. Curtis Walworth July 1.ˢᵗ 1818. [illegible]

CEANOTHUS AMERICANUS. NEW-JERSEY TEA.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Petala 5, saccata, fornicata. *Bacca* sicca, 3-locularis, 3-sperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CEANOTHUS *americanus*; foliis cordato-ovatis acuminatis triplinerviis, paniculis axillaribus elongatis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. *p.* 1114. *Hort. Kew. edit. alt.* 2. *p.* 22.

CEANOTHUS *americanus*; foliis trinerviis. *Sp. Pl.* 284. *Mill. Icon. t.* 86.

CEANOTHUS *americanus*; foliis ovalibus, serratis, subtus tomentosis: racemis composite confertifloris, ob ramulos aphyllos quasi longe pedunculatis. *Michaux Fl. Bor. Amer.* 1. *p.* 154. *Duham. Arb.* 1. *p.* 138. *t.* 51. *Wangenh. Amer.* 112. *t.* 31. *f.* 70. *Willd. Arb.* 54. *Plenck Icon.* 143. *Zorn. Icon.* 167. *Trew Ehret.* 53. *t.* 94. *Gronov. Virg.* 2. *p.* 32. *Gært. Sem.* 2. *p.* 110. *t.* 106.

CELASTRUS inermis, foliis ovatis serratis trinerviis, racemis ex summis alis longissimis. *Hort. Cliff.* 73. *Gronov. Virg.* 1. *p.* 25.

EUONYMUS novi Belgii, corni fœminæ foliis. *Comm. Hort.* 1. *p.* 167. *t.* 86. *Raj. Dend.* 69.

EUONYMUS, jujubinis foliis, carolinensis, fructu parvo fere umbellato. *Pluk. Alm.* 139. *t.* 28. *f.* 6.

The American CEANOTHUS, which has its name of New-Jersey tea from the dried leaves being used as a substitute for the Chinese herb, by the common people of that country, is indigenous to North-America, from Canada to Florida. The twigs

twigs are uſed for dying a cinnamon-colour, and the roots are eſteemed to be medicinal.

It is a pleaſing little ſhrub, takes up but little room, and though liable to be injured by early froſts, is not often deſtroyed by the cold of our climate; yet it does not ſeem to be of long duration, probably from being naturally ſhort-lived; whence it is apt to be loſt out of collections, unleſs care be taken to renew it. May be propagated by layers, but MILLER recommends raiſing it from ſeeds, which often come to maturity with us. Flowers in July and Auguſt. Drawn at Mr. SALISBURY'S Botanic Garden, Sloane-Street.

Pub by S. Curtis Walworth July 1. 1812 F. Sansom Sc.

AZALEA INDICA. INDIAN AZALEA.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. campanulata. *Stamina* receptaculo inserta. *Caps.* 5-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

AZALEA *indica*; floribus subsolitariis pentandris decandrisve, calycibus pilosis.

AZALEA *indica*; floribus subsolitariis, calycibus pilosis. *Sp. Pl.* 214. *Willd.* 1. *p.* 831. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 2. *p.* 318.

CHAMÆRHODODENDRON exoticum, ampliſſimis floribus liliaceis. *Breyn. Prod.* 1. *p.* 23. *Prod.* 2. *p.* 31. *ejuſdem ed. alt. p.* 16. *et* 53.

CISTUS indicus Ledi alpini folio, floribus amplis. *Herm. Lugdb.* 152. *t.* 153. *Raj. Hiſt.* 1895.

TSUTSUSI. *Kæmpf. Amæn.* 845. *t.* 846.

This is a very rare plant, which has been long anxiouſly ſought for by cultivators of curious and ſcarce exotics. We believe there are not above three or four individuals of it in the country, and of theſe only the one in the collection of JAMES VERE, Eſq. from which our drawing was taken, has as yet produced any flowers.

It is ſurpriſing that this ſhrub, ſo famed for its elegance, and of which KÆMPFER enumerates twenty-one varieties cultivated in Japan, ſhould ſtill be ſo rare in Europe, eſpecially when we learn that it flouriſhed, for twelve years, in the garden of Mynheer JEROME VAN BEVERNINCK, one of the moſt celebrated in Holland, producing annually a profuſion of flowers, to the admiration and delight of the amateurs. Prof. HERMAN declares that, but for its want of fragrance, you might ſay of it,

it, that nature had never produced any thing more lovely; and even this deficiency might be ſaid to be amply recompenſed by the delightful ſtructure, and exquiſite brilliancy of colour of its flowers.

Among the varieties enumerated by KÆMPFER, beſides the many different coloured flowers, white, red, yellow, purple, and ſcarlet, with ſpots of the moſt contrary hues, the foliage of ſome is hairy, of others ſmooth; ſome produce their flowers before the leaves, ſome after; others are evergreen; ſome have five, ſome ten ſtamens. The variety cultivated in Holland was brought from Jaccatra; its foliage hairy and evergreen; flowers of a refulgent pale crimſon colour, and produced in ſuch profuſion from June to Auguſt, that the upper part of the ſhrub looked as if covered with a beautiful crimſon garment. HERMAN deſcribes it as having four ſtamens only, his diſſected figure however ſhews five: in our plant there were ten, unequal in length, and ſlightly declined, which together with the form of the corolla and the ſpotting of the ſuperior laciniæ, ſeemed to unite it with Rhododendron, rather than with Azalea; but in fact there are no natural limits between theſe genera, or at leaſt the number of ſtamens affords none; and moſt of the varieties of this ſpecies recorded by KÆMPFER are pentandrous.

The *anthers* in the variety here figured, and probably in the ſpecies in general are very remarkable, ludicrouſly repreſenting the heads of ſo many little birds juſt hatched; the polliniferous cells, large and divergent, forming the eyes, and the moderately curved body of the anther, terminating in an acute point, the bill.

Native of Japan and China, a hardy greenhouſe ſhrub, requiring only protection from froſt; and we are informed by Mr. ANDERSON, the ſkilful ſuperintendant of Mr. VERE's collection, is readily and ſpeedily propagated by layers. Flowers in the ſpring; in the preſent inſtance in March, but this was probably ſomewhat earlier than its natural ſeaſon.

Pub.by S. Curtis Walworth Augt. 1. 1812.

Sydnam Edwards Del. F. Sansom Sc.

ALBUCA SETOSA. BRISTLY-ROOTED ALBUCA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 1046.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALBUCA *ſetoſa; (flos biformis, erectus ;)* bulbo ſolido-ſquamato, virideſcente, ovato, ſquamis amplis truncatis fimbria fibroſa ſphacelata crinito-continuatis; foliis pluribus ambientibus, anguſtius longeque ligulato-attenuatis, convoluto-concavis, glauciuſculis, denſe ſtriatulis, flaccidis; caule tereti, ſubaltiori; racemo diſtanter multifloro, brachiato-divaricato, pedicellis craſſiuſculis rectangule porrectis bractea ſphacelata convoluto-acuminata triplo breviore baſi amplexis; corollæ laciniis extimis patentibus, oblongis, planiuſculis, extus deſuperne carinatis, obtuſulis cum acumine parvulo calloſo; intimis erecto-conniventibus, ſub ſextam partem brevioribus, latioribus, inferne ſubanguſtatis, apice conſtrictis fornicato-inflexis obſolete mucronatis, organa includentibus; ſtaminibus paulo brevioribus, planiuſculis, apice uncato-inflexis, extimis lanceolato-ligulatis concaviuſculis ſubbrevioribus, intimis piſtillum æquantibus e lamina baſilari ſubovata ſuperneque conſtricta lineari-ligulatis; antheris erectis brevibus ſubquadrato-oblongis utrinque emarginatis a dorſo introrſum ſuſpenſis, exterioribus precocioribus; germine ſtylum æquante, conice oblongato, rotundate lobato-trigono, lobis baſi bidentato-prominulis cavoque lato pallido in ſulcum conſtrictum continuato interceptis; ſtylo craſſo obpyramidali-triquetro faciebus ſubſulcatis obſcurius papuloſo-muricatis, fine ſtigmatoſa truncata pubeſcente continua; capſula ovata, obtuſa, triſulca. *G.*

ALBUCA *ſetoſa. Jacq. Ic. Rar.* 2. *tab.* 440. *Coll. Suppl.* 100. *tab.* 14. *fig.* 3. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 2. 251. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 102.

DESC. *Leaves* about a foot and a half long, and about half an inch over towards their baſe; *ſtem* ſomewhat higher than theſe;

these; *pedicles* 2—3 inches long, straight, about the thickness of a crow-quill; *bractes* brownish; *corolla* rather more than an inch long, yellowish with a broad green stripe down the middle of each segment; *germen* green; *style* yellow, green at the angles; *capsule* brown, about the size of a filbert. Flowered in May; scent resembling that of bitter almonds, which however could only be perceived by smelling close to the bloom. Introduced by Mr. MASSON in 1795, from the Cape of Good Hope.

Our drawing was made from a specimen in Mr. GRIFFIN'S greenhouse at South-Lambeth. G.

Wm.ª Edwards Del.

Pubd by S. Curtis Wulworth Aug.ª 1812.

F. Sansom Sc.

SPARAXIS TRICOLOR (β. γ. δ.) THREE-COLOURED SPARAXIS.

Clafs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Inflor. diſticho-ſpicata, alterna, remotius ſeorſim bivalvi-ſpathacea, *ſpatha* membranacea ampliuſcula ariſtato-lacera plerumque arido-ſphacelata. *Cor.* ſupera, erecta, infundibuliformi-patens, tubuloſo-ſexfida, tubus gracilis brevior, limbus ſexpartitus amplus regularis ſubæqualis ſtellato-turbinatove explanatus, interdum bilabiato-irregularis atque inæqualis. *Stam.* tubo adnata, incluſa, collaterali-inflexa, recto inclinata, nunc aſcendentia, rarius trifaria erecta. *Anth.* lineares, a dorſo appenſæ. *Stylus* gracilis, directione ſtaminum. *Stig.* 3, anguſtius lineari-complicata, recurvato-divergentia. *Capſ.* membranacea oblonga, rotundate trigona, toruloſa; triloc., trivalv., valvis ſeptigeris. *Sem.* biſerialia, plurima, ſubgloboſa. *G.*

OBS. Bulbo-tuber *ovatum reticulis multiplicibus tenuibus (externis ſericeo-fibroſis) veſtitum;* folia 4–10 *collaterali-diſticha, enſata, denſe ſtriatula, latitudine bilineari ad uncialem, caulina ſæpius in axillis bulbifera;* caulis *ſimplex vel paniculato-ramoſus,* 3-*uncialis ad orgyalem;* flos *raro unicus, ſæpius in ramo pauci, ampli, ſpecioſi, colore quam maxime ludentes;* ſem. *magnitudine fere Sinapeos.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SPARAXIS *tricolor; (flos regularis;)* foliis pluribus (6—8) enſiformibus, erecto-divergentibus, denſe nervuloſis, ad axillam bulbiferis; cauli altiori interdum ramoſo, craſſiuſculo, erecto-flexuoſo; ſpica diſtante, pauciflora; ſpatha ſcarioſo-ſphacelata, ruguloſo-plicatula, tubum pluries exſuperante, inflatiuſcula; corolla infundibuliformi-rotata, tubo breviſſimo germen triquetrum æquante, limbo amplo ab inferne turbinato, ſtellato-explanato, laciniis ſubſpathulato-cuneatis, apice rotundatis, alternis ſublatioribus baſi ſubgibboſis;

gibbosis; staminibus corolla subtriplo brevioribus, trifariis, erecto-fasciculatis; filamentis triquetro-subulatis; stigmatibus prope antherarum apices recurvatis. *G.*

SPARAXIS *tricolor. Nobis in Ann. of Bot.* 1. 225. *Supra No.* 779. *verso folio in Spec. Enum. Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 1. 85.

IXIA *tricolor. Supra No.* 381. *Schneevogt et Geuns ic.* 39. *Lil. a Redouté tab.* 129. *Vahl Enum.* 2. 74. *n.* 12. *Willd. Enum. Hort. Bot. Berol.* 57.

(*α.*) floris laciniarum lamina aurantiaco-flava. Supra No. 381.
(*β.*) eadem sanguineo-purpurea, variegatione dilutiore. No. 1482.
(*γ.*) eadem violaceo-purpurea. No. 1482.
(*δ.*) eadem subroseo-albida. No. 1482.

Differs from its congeners, in having upright stamens that converge trifariously, as well as by a striate wrinkled spathe. The three varieties now published, have been lately imported from the Cape of Good Hope, by Mr. GRIFFIN, in whose very select collection at South-Lambeth we saw them in bloom together in April last. None of them are noticed in any work we have consulted. The white-flowered one seems to approach nearer to the *grandiflora* of No. 779 than the others do.

NOTE.

For the enumeration of the species of this genus see the other side of the leaf in No. 779. Since the publishing of which, we have satisfied ourselves, by the inspection of a well-preserved spontaneous specimen, that the IXIA *pendula (see above, No.* 1013, *in Spec. Enum.)* belongs to SPARAXIS, and not to IXIA. We do not believe that this plant has ever made its appearance in any European garden, although one of the most ornamental of its order. Found by THUNBERG, growing in wet places near Krumrivier, at the Cape of Good Hope; sometimes attaining the height of six feet. *G.*

Syd.ᵐ E.dwards Del. Pub.ᵈ by S. Curtis Walworth Aug.ᵗ 1. 1812. F. Sansom. Sc.

GLADIOLUS TRICHONEMIFOLIUS. TRICHONEMA-LEAVED CORNFLAG.

Generic Character.—Vide Nis. 538, 569, 992.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GLADIOLUS *trichonemifolius*; bulbo-tuberé ſubgloboſo, tegmine externo fibroſo-textili; foliis trinis, gracilibus, ſtrictis, nitidis, longe fiſtuloſo-vaginantibus, inde lineari-attenuatis, tetraquetris angulis ſulcatis, infimo caulem plurimum ſuperante, reliquis ultra vaginam breviſſimis ſubulatis; caule ſimplici, gracili, erecto, toto fere vaginato; ſpica 2—3-flora, ſubſecunda; ſpatha herbacea, convoluto-lanceolata, denſe ſtriatula, integerrima, valva exteriore parum longiore, floris faucem ſuperante; corolla erecto-ſubnutante, infundibuliformi-ſubringente, ſubæquali; tubo brevi, gracili, ſtriato, germen æquante; fauce ſubventricoſo-turbinata, quam tubus multum longiore, quam limbus ſubbilabiato-patulus parum breviore; laciniis ovato-lanceolatis acumine convoluto, ſuprema ſublongiore, unguiculata, incumbente, a reliquis inter ſe ſimilibus tubo tenus diſjuncta; ſtaminibus fauci iſometris; filamentis antheras ſubæquantibus; ſtigmatibus anguſtis, lineari-complicatis. *G.* IXIA *ſpathacea. Herb. Bankſ. Exemplar ſpontaneum.*

DESC. *Bulb-tuber* about the ſize of a common nut, *integuments* brown; lower *leaf* about a foot and half high, of a dark poliſhed green colour, ſcarcely half a line in diameter, ſheathed at the baſe by a purple *root-ſheath*; *ſtem* 6—9 inches high; *flowers* about an inch and an half long, exceeding fragrant, the ſcent reſembling that of the violet, of a deep bright yellow colour; faux and the lower part of the limb that forms the under-lip marked with purple rays on the inſide, tips of all the ſegments purple. The Bankſian Herbarium contains a three-flowered ſpecimen, gathered at the Cape of Good-Hope, by Mr. MASSON.

Our

Our drawing was made from a ſpecimen imported by Meſſrs. LEE and KENNEDY, in whoſe conſervatory at Hammerſmith it flowered in May laſt, moſt probably for the firſt time in Europe. A ſpecies not yet recorded in any work known to us; very nearly akin to GLADIOLUS *triſtis*, both in leaf and bloom. Scarcely a mere variety of it? *G.*

ERRATA.

No. 1018, verſo folio, l. 9, for "519" read "872."

No. 1098, l. 24, pro "deleatur" lege "deleantur."

No. 1443, folii ſecundi pag. prima, a calce l. 13, poſt "deſcr." dele. ſemicolon.

No. 1450, l. 7, poſt "*nuda*," adde hamum alterum concluſionis.

No. 1460, l. 19, pro "*ed.* 1. 438." lege "*ed.* 2. 1. 438."

LOBELIA UNIDENTATA. SINGLE-TOOTHED LOBELIA.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

(SYNGENESIA MONOGAMIA. *Linn.*)

(MONADELPHIA PENTANDRIA. *Perſoon.*)

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus. *Cor.* 1-petala, irregularis. *Antheræ* cohærentes. *Capſ.* infera, 2—3-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LOBELIA *unidentata;* foliis linearibus utrinque unidentatis. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt. v.* 1. *p.* 356. *Donn Hort. Cant. ed.* 6. *p.* 51.

LOBELIA *bidentata. Donn Hort. Cant. ed.* 4. *p.* 41.

This little plant, from the bright violet colour of its flowers, of which it produces a profuſion in long ſucceſſion, is well worth cultivating. It thrives beſt when the pot ſtands conſtantly in water. The form of the corolla of this ſpecies differs conſiderably from that of every other in the genus with which we are acquainted. It is in fact tripetalous; the three laciniæ of the upper lip being united into one at the baſe, whilſt the other two forming the lower lip are diſtinct; and the ſtamens and ſtile paſs between them; ſo that the flower in this ſpecies is reverſed when compared with the uſual arrangement of the laciniæ in Lobelia.

We firſt obſerved this plant in Mr. WOODFORD's collection at Vauxhall; our drawing was taken from one communicated by Mr. SALISBURY, of the Botanic Gardens, Brompton and Sloane-Square. Flowers all the ſummer. Propagated by ſeeds or cuttings. Native of the Cape of Good Hope.

N.º 1485.

Edwards Del. Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Aug.t 1812. F. Jukes

LASIOPETALUM QUERCIFOLIUM. OAK-LEAVED LASIOPETALUM.

Claſs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. rotatus, 5-fidus. *Stamina* baſi ſquama munita. *Antheræ* apice poris duobus. *Capſ.* ſupera, 3-locularis, trivalvis : valvis medio ſeptiferis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LASIOPETALUM *quercifolium ;* foliis cordatis trilobis; lobis obtuſe lobulatis, ſtipulis ſublobatis petiolatis.
LASIOPETALUM *quercifolium ;* foliis cordatis trilobis: lobis obtuſe lobulatis. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 2. *p.* 36.
LASIOPETALUM *quercifolium. Bot. Repoſ.* 459.

DESC. A low depreſſed *ſhrub*, covered in every part with a brown, ſtellated, rigid, ſubpungent pubeſcence. *Leaves* alternate, three or five-lobed, with the lobes obtuſely ſinuate, dark green on the upper ſurface, pale and woolly underneath; but both ſides as well as the footſtalks and margins are ſtudded over with the above-mentioned ſtarry pubeſcence. *Stipules* oppoſite, generally three-lobed, reſembling the leaves, on ſhort footſtalks. *Peduncle* ſolitary, oppoſed to the leaf, bearing a ſimple raceme of red flowers looking one way. *Calyx* petal like, five-cleft, rotate-campanulate. *Bracteæ* three, linear, reflexed, cloſe to and nearly as long as the calyx.

Native of New-Holland. Requires a greenhouſe. Propagated by cuttings. Flowers from April to June. Communicated by Mr. KNIGHT, from the Exotic Nurſery, King's-Road, Little-Chelſea.

W.Hibbard Del. B.B.Sc. S. Curtis Walworth Lith.r 1810 J.Nixon Sc.

LASIOPETALUM SOLANACEUM. SOLANUM-LEAVED LASIOPETALUM.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 1485.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LASIOPETALUM *solanaceum*; foliis cordatis subquinquelobis repando sinuatis, stipulis reniformibus subsessilibus, filamentis decem: alternis sterilibus longioribus apice hamatis.
LASIOPETALUM *triphyllum. Smith in Rees Cyclopæd. vix tamen Labillardieri.*

DESC. A taller *shrub* than the *quercifolium*, covered with a similar starry pubescence, but softer; *leaves* alternate, five-lobed, obtusely sinuate, very woolly on the under surface, frequently, but not always bordered with a yellowish stripe, like some of the variegated geraniums; *footstalks* nearly the length of the leaf. At the base of each footstalk grow two, opposite, kidney-shaped stipules, mostly quite entire, sometimes a little lobed, sessile or on very short stalks. These stipules, as we should call them, are called by LABILLARDIERE and SMITH leaves, and hence this and the preceding are both described as three-leaved. *Peduncles* opposed to the leaf, horizontal, *racemes* frequently branched: *pedicles* divaricate. *Bractes* three, subulate, not half the length of the calyx, reflexed. *Calyx* five-cleft: segments folded back, pointed, white with a pale rose-coloured stripe in the middle. *Stamens* five, fertile with a longer sterile *filament* between each, hooked at the point; the fertile filaments are short, fleshy, and flattened: *anthers* heart-shape pointed, opening on the inside near the tip. *Germen* superior, round, five-

five-angled, three-celled: *ſtyle* ſtraight, longer than the ſtamens: *ſtigma*, when viewed through a lens, trifid.

Although we have no doubt but that our plant is the ſame as the one deſcribed by our friend Dr. SMITH, in the Cyclopædia, yet we are far from being convinced that it is the *triphyllum* of LABILLARDIERE, in whoſe figure the form of the leaves and of the ſtipules is very different; his plant too eſpecially differs, in that the latter are on longiſh footſtalks; and the barren filaments are deſcribed to be ſhorter than the fertile ones.

Native of New-Holland. Flowers from May to July. Requires the ſhelter of a greenhouſe. Propagated by cuttings. We were favoured with the plant, from which our drawing was taken, by Meſſrs. CHANDLER and BUCKINGHAM, Nurſerymen, in Vauxhall-Road.

N°1407.

Vdl.^re Edwards Del. E. Sansom Sc. Pub.d by S. Curtis Walworth Aug.^t 1. 1812.

BARTONIA DECAPETALA. TEN-PETALED BARTONIA.

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Class and Order.

ICOSANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. superus, perſiſtens, 5-partitus. *Cor.* polypetala: *petalis* unguiculatis. *Stamina* numeroſiſſima, erecta, uniformia. *Capſ.* cylindrica, 1-locularis, apice operculatim 3—5-valvis: *Receptacula* 3—5, parietalia, duplici ſerie ſeminifera. *Sem.* plurima, complanata, ſubelliptica.

OBS. Loaſæ *et* Mentzeliæ *affinis; ab hac filamentis æqualibus ſeminibus numeroſis, ab illa petalorum numero et nectariorum defectu ſatis diſtincta.*

Specific Character.

BARTONIA *decapetala;* petalis decem, germine folioſo, seminibus nudis.

The name of BARTONIA is given to this plant in honour of Dr. B. S. BARTON, Profeſſor of Botany and Natural Hiſtory, in the Univerſity of Penſylvania.

JUSSIEU, in his *Genera Plantarum*, had added MENTZELIA and LOASA, in a ſeparate ſection, to the end of the natural order of *Onagræ*, as plants nearly related. But ſince the publication of that work, he has (in the Annâles du Muſéum d'Hiſt. Nat. v. 5. p. 18.) ſeparated theſe two genera from the *Onagræ*, making of them a diſtinct order, under the name of Loaſéæ.

To this natural order Bartonia belongs. It differs from MENTZELIA in the indefinite number of its ſtamens, the uniformity of its filaments, and the number and form of its ſeeds, which in MENTZELIA are angular and ſeldom exceed ſix. From LOASA it differs in the number of its petals; in being deſtitute

deſtitute of nectaries, or the varioufly formed ſcales alternating with the petals, in not having its ſtamens arranged in diſtinct bundles, and in its capſule being entirely inferior.

This beautiful plant is about three or four feet high, with ſpreading branches, covered with a profuſion of odoriferous flowers, which expand after ſun-ſet, and remain cloſed up the whole of the day. Native of North-America, growing ſpontaneouſly in the neighbourhood on the banks of the Miſſouri, from the river Platt to the Andes, on arid volcanic ſoil.

Living plants have been brought to this country, by Mr. THOMAS NUTTALL, who collected them in the ſituation above deſcribed. It has not however as yet flowered here, on which account our drawing was taken from dried ſpecimens. It is by particular requeſt only that we have been induced to publiſh ſuch, contrary to our rule, ſeldom deviated from, and never without mentioning it, of admitting none but drawings from the life.

Another ſpecies of this genus is known, which is polypetalous, has a naked germen, and winged ſeeds.

For the above generic and ſpecific characters, and indeed the whole communication, we are indebted to Mr. FREDERICK PURSH, author of a new Flora of North-American plants, now in the preſs.

TACCA INTEGRIFOLIA. ENTIRE-LEAVED TACCA.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. ſupera, ſexpartita, regularis, perſiſtens. *Filamenta* baſi laciniarum corollæ inſerta, dilatata, ſupra cucullata (inflexo-fornicata. *G.*) *Germen* uniloculare, placentis tribus parietalibus, polyſpermis. *Stylus* triſulcus. *Stigmata* 3, dilatata. *Bacca* polyſperma. *Semina* ſtriata, albuminoſa. *Embryo* minutus, in regione umbilici. *Brown Prod. Flor. Nov. Holland.* 1. 340.

OBS. Herbæ *glabræ.* Radix *tuberoſa (rhizomatoſa.* G.) Folia *omnia radicalia palmata v. bipinnatifida,* DRACONTII polyphylli *inſtar, (quandoque integra.* G.) Scapus *radicalis, indiviſus.* Umbella *terminalis, ſimplex :* Involucro *polyphyllo, foliaceo :* Pedunculis *filis (pedunculis ſterilibus ?) intermiſtis.* Brown loc. cit.

Specific Character.

TACCA *integrifolia ;* foliis petiolatis, lamina ovato-lanceolata, integra, nervo medio depreſſo alios remotiuſculos oblique parallelos utrinque emittente. *G.*

As we had no opportunity of ſeeing the plant from which our drawing was made, we ſhall not attempt to add any further deſcription to that contained in the generic and ſpecific characters. In the former of theſe, at the ſuggeſtion of Mr. BROWN, we have omitted that part which related to the anthers, as inapplicable to the preſent ſpecies. In the Bankſian library we have ſeen a drawing of it done in India, in which the ſtem is upright, ſo that we ſhould infer that its recumbent poſition in our ſpecimen was accidental ; perhaps the effect of artificial culture? An unrecorded ſpecies ; lately ſent from the Eaſt-Indies by Dr. ROXBURGH to Sir ABRAHAM HUME, in whoſe hot-houſe at Wormleybury it bloſſomed in June laſt, probably for the firſt time in Europe. Mr. BROWN obſerves, that the genus is intermediate between the AROIDEÆ and ARISTOLOCHIÆ. *G.*

Sydl.ᵐ Edwards Del.

J. Edwards. Del. Pub. by S. Curtis. Walworth Sep. 1. 1812. F. Sansom Sc.

UVULARIA ROSEA. RED SMALL-FLOWERED UVULARIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 916.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

UVULARIA *roſea; (flos e minoribus; capſula baccata;)* caule ſubtereti, anguloſo-ſtriato, ſuperne dichotomo flexuoſo denſius villoſo; foliis ſubbifariis, amplexicaulibus, ovato-acuminatis, nudis, ciliatis, a ſupino immerſe ſubſeptem-coſtatis; pedunculis hirtulis, ſingulis pede folii ramei (quo pluries brevioribus) poſitis, uno verſu extrorſum diſtortis, recurvatis, ſubſimplicibus, ſubunifloris *(inferioribus ſæpius rudimento pedicelli cum flore abortivo ſub medium ſtipatis;* corolla campanulata, recurvula. G.

UVULARIA *roſea. Perſoon Syn.* 1. 360.

STREPTOPUS *roſeus;* glaber, lucidus: foliis amplexicaulibus, ſerrulato-ciliolatis: floribus roſeis; antheris brevibus, bicornibus. *Michaux Flor. Bor. Amer.* 1. 201. *tab.* 18.

DESC. *Stem* about a foot and half high; downwards ſmooth, diſtantly leaved, rounder and leſs ſtriate than at the branches, where it is ſomewhat compreſſed, angularly ſtriate, clothed with a ſhort thick nap, and alſo flexuoſe; *leaves* gradually ſmaller and cloſer ſet as they approach the top of the branches, upper ones about half their own length diſtant, the ſides of all roll back as they decay; *corolla* about the third of an inch deep. We had no opportunity of ſeeing the bloom. We are obliged to Mr. AITON for the ſpecimen from which the drawing was made. Flowered in Kew Gardens towards the end of laſt May. Native of Canada and the high mountains of North-Carolina. Hardy. The figure of it, given in MICHAUX's work, is evidently taken from a dried plant. *G.*

No. 1490.

Syd.m Edwards Del Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Sep. 1. 1812.

UVULARIA LANUGINOSA. GREEN-FLOWERED DOWNY UVULARIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 916.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

UVULARIA *lanuginoſa; (flos e majoribus; capſula baccata;* G.) incana, foliis ſeſſilibus, ſubcordatis, pedicellis geminatis. *Perſoon Syn.* 1. 360.

STREPTOPUS *lanuginoſus;* ſubcandicanti-lanuginoſus: foliis ſeſſilibus baſi vix cordatis: pedicellis in breviſſimo ſtipite geminatis; floribus majuſculis, vireſcentibus. *Michaux Flor. Bor. Amer.* 1. 201.

DESC. *Root* as in the reſt of the genus; *ſtem* about a foot high, terminating in two or three divergent branches, from green becoming brown, adpreſſedly downy; *leaves* ovate-lanceolate, far acuminate, three-ribbed, reticulately veined, downy on the under, naked on the upper ſurface; *peduncles* dichotomous, two-flowered; *capſule* berried, red, tritoroſe, ſometimes oblong, with one *cell* only fertile. Native of the high grounds of South-Carolina. We loſt the opportunity of inſpecting the flowers for deſcription.

The drawing was taken from a plant brought to this country from America by Mr. LYON, with whom it bloomed in May laſt. Hardy. *G.*

Sydnam Edwards Del. Pubd by S. Curtis Walworth Sept 1 1812 F. Sansom Sc

ONCIDIUM BIFOLIUM. TWO-LEAVED ONCIDIUM.

Class and Order.

GYNANDRIA MONANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 4–5-petala, patens. *Labellum* planum, basi tuberculosum. *Anthera* opercularis, decidua.

Specific Character.

ONCIDIUM *bifolium*; bulbis ovatis subhexagonis, foliis duobus lanceolatis carinatis.

DESC. *Bulbs* oval, obsoletely six-sided. *Leaves* two (or sometimes only one) scarcely three inches long, lance-shaped, keeled. *Scape* rounded, three times longer than the leaves, growing on the outside of the bulb, betwixt it and its sheath, naked, except a very small *bractæ* at each division. *Pedicles* an inch in length and forming right angles with the scape. *Flowers* growing in a lax raceme, very beautiful. The three upper *laciniæ* nearly equal; the uppermost ovate and contracted into a claw: the two side ones oblong, undulated, spreading; the two lower *laciniæ* like the upper, but united into one claw: all of them variegated with yellow and brown. *Labellum*, or *Nectary*, large, flat, two lobed, of a most brilliant light yellow colour, terminating in a fleshy claw, which is furnished with two horn-like appendages at the base, and tuberculated on the surface. *Columna*, or *Style*, turgid in the middle, with a wing like excrescence on each side, near the upper extremity, on which rests the lid like anther terminating in a brownish viscid point; to this point the two lobes of the pollen-masses are attached by means of a transparent pedicle, continued somewhat beyond them.

For

For this beautiful flower we are indebted to our friends Meſſrs. Loddiges and Sons, who received it from a gentleman, who informed them that he brought it from Monte-Video, and that being hung up in the cabin without earth, it continued to flower great part of the voyage home. It ſeems however hardly probable that it ſhould be a native of ſo temperate a climate; and it has been ſuggeſted that the ſhip may have touched at the Brazils, and that this plant was procured there.

It ſeems to propagate readily by the bulbs, and promiſes to be a great ornament to our ſtoves. Flowered in July laſt.

Sydenham Edwards Del. F. Sansom Sc.

Pubd by Curtis. Walworth Sept. 1. 1817.

CYMBIDIUM HYACINTHINUM. HYACINTHINE CYMBIDIUM.

Class and Order.

GYNANDRIA MONANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 5-petala, erecta vel patens. *Labellum* basi concavum, ecalcaratum, lamina patula. *Anthera* opercularis, decidua. *Pollen* globosum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CYMBIDIUM *hyacinthinum*; radice tuberosa, foliis lanceolatis multinerviis, floribus erectis racemosis, labello imberbi sulcato quadrilobo. *Smith Exot. Bot. p.* 117. *t.* 60.
LIMODORUM *hyacinthinum. Hort. Cant. ed.* 6. *p.* 236.

Professor SWARTZ in his valuable treatises on the ORCHIDEÆ, published first in the Swedish and Latin languages, and translated and republished in *Tracts on Botany*, has arranged the LIMODORUM *altum* of LINNÆUS, under his new genus CYMBIDIUM, since adopted by Prof. WILLDENOW and our friend Dr. SMITH. Our plant, from its affinity with that species, could not but be arranged under the same genus, and accordingly we find the name of CYMBIDIUM *hyacinthinum* given it in the Exotic Botany of the last-mentioned author; where it was first noticed. It is distinguished from LIMODORUM and DENDROBIUM by the want of any spur to the labellum or nectary.

Native of CHINA; but not, we believe, of Trinidad. Introduced by THOMAS EVANS, Esq. of the India-House, in 1803. Flowers in the stove at different seasons of the year. Our drawing was taken at Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY's in April.

N°1493.

Sy d.ᵐ E dwards Del.

Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Sep.ᵗ 1. 1812.

F. Sansom Sc.

BOSSIÆA PROSTRATA. PROCUMBENT BOSSIÆA.

Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 2-labiatus: *labio* ſuperiore majore, ſemi bifido, obtuſo. *Stam.* omnia connexa. *Legum.* plano-compreſſum, margine utroque incraſſatum. *Semina* ſtrophiolata. *Brown in Hort. Kew.*

Specific Character.

BOSSIÆA *proſtrata*; ramis foliofis filiformibus, caule procumbente, foliis ovalibus glabris, ſtipulis petiolo brevioribus, legumine uniloculari. *Brown l. c.* 4. *p.* 268. *inedit.*

Meſſrs. LODDIGES and SONS furniſhed us with the plant from which our drawing was taken. It is a native of New South-Wales. Requires the protection of a greenhouſe, and the ſame treatment as the other papilionaceous ſhrubs of that country.

No figure has been before given of it, in any publication that we know of.

Our PLATYLOBIUM *microphyllum* (No. 863) belongs to this genus. BOSSIÆA *lanceolata* is, in the new edition of Hortus Kewenſis, more properly called *heterophylla*, which was the name VENTENAT gave it, the principal reaſon for our adopting the name by which it is diſtinguiſhed in the Botaniſt's Repoſitory, being done away, by its having been now decided that *ovatum* and *lanceolatum* are mere varieties of the ſame ſpecies, as we ſuſpected they might be.

N°1494.

Wm Edwards Del. Pub by S. Curtis Walworth Sept. 1 1812 F. Sansom Sc.

EUPHORBIA IPECACUANHÆ. EMETIC SPURGE.

Class and Order.

DODECANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 4–5. 5-petala, calyci insidens. *Cal.* 1-phyllus, ventricosus. *Caps.* 3-cocca.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

EUPHORBIA *Ipecacuanha;* dichotoma, foliis integerrimis lanceolatis, pedunculis axillaribus unifloris folia æquantibus, caule erecto. *Amæn. Acad. v.* 3. *p.* 116. *Sp. Pl.* 653. *Willd.* 2. *p.* 900. *Reich.* 2. *p.* 443. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n* 44.

EUPHORBIA *Ipecacuanhæ;* perennis, procumbens, pumila, glabra: foliis oppositis sessilibus, obovalibus oblongisve, integris: pedunculis solitariis, 1-floris, elongatis. *Michaux Fl. Bor.-Am.* 2. *p.* 212.

EUPHORBIA *inermis;* foliis oppositis, pedunculis unifloris solitariis longissimis. *Gron. Virg.* 2. *p.* 74.

TITHYMALUS flore exiguo viridi, apicibus flavis, antequam folia emittit florens: foliis glabris acuminatis, ad cordis formam accedentibus, nervosis, rigidis: radicibus albis reptatricibus. Nonnullis Ipecacuanha. *Clayton Virg. n.* 555.

We are indebted to Messrs. FRASERS, of Sloane-Square, for the opportunity of giving a figure of this very rare plant, which is not found either in the new edition of AITON's Hortus Kewensis or in DONN's Hortus Cantabrigiensis.

It is a native of Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Carolina, growing in sandy situations.

Formerly two kinds of Ipecacuanha were kept in the shops, the white and the brown: the former was supposed by some to have

have been the product of the roots of this plant; but this is very doubtful. The name of Ipecacuanha appears to have been applied to several different plants which have no botanical affinity, merely because they were used to excite vomiting, for which purpose CLAYTON remarks that this species of Spurge was sometimes rashly exhibited in America, especially by the inhabitants of the North. At present we use but one kind of Ipecacuanha, which is certainly not obtained from this or any other species of Euphorbia.

We are informed by MICHAUX, that the leaves of this plant vary much in form, being obovate, oblong, or sometimes quite linear. Often too it is found buried in the sand, growing with crowded stems, and appearing to be leafless.

Flowers in June. Is quite hardy. Propagated by dividing its roots. Likes a gravelly dry soil.

Sydⁿᵃ Edwards Del. F. Sansom Sc. Pub.by S. Curtis Walworth. Octʳ 1. 1812.

EUCOMIS NANA. DWARF EUCOMIS.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 918.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

EUCOMIS *nana*; foliis pluribus (5—8), multifariis, in orbem humi recumbentibus, planis, denſe ſtriatulis, remotius immerſo-lineatis, tenuiſſima crenulataque cartilagine marginatis, clavato ſcapo ſub triplum longioribus, exterioribus ſpathulato-obovatis, interioribus ſpathulato-lanceolatis; coma polyphylla ſenſim bracteis confluente; racemo conferto, cylindrico, clavum ſcapi ſubæquante; imis bracteis ovatis membranaceis flore brevioribus, ſummis longioribus foliola comæ æmulantibus; corolla ſubſeſſili, nutante, oblato-campanulata, ſubirregulari, æquali, laciniis ſpathulato-oblongis obtuſis cum parvo acumine, planis, infimis trinis remotioribus; filamentis ſubulatis, erecto-incurveſcentibus, ſerto breviſſimo cupulatim connexis, corollæ pro quarta circiter parte adnatis; germine oblato-rotundato, alte trifulco, pulvinato-tritoroſo; ſtylo triſtriato-ſetaceo, puncto ſtigmatoſo ſimpliciſſimo. G.

EUCOMIS *nana. Hort. Kew.* 1. 432. *ed.* 2. 2. 245. *L'Herit. Sert. Angl.* 17. *Jacq. Hort. Schoenb.* 1. 47. *tab.* 92. *Coll.* 4. 213. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 92; *(excluſa paſſim* FRITILLARIA nana *Burmanni et Linnæi ad* E. bifoliam *Ni. ſuperioris* 840 *pertinente.)*

BASILÆA *nana. Zuccagni in Roemer. Coll. Bot.* 136.

ORNITHOGALUM *nanum. Thunb. Prod. Fl. Capenſ.* 62.

FRITILLARIA *regia. Burm. Flor. Cap.* 9. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 2. 1. 435. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 8. *n.* 9. *Syſt. Veg. ed.* 14. 324; *(minime tamen* EUCOMIS regia *Horti Kewenſis, cui male allegatur Dillenius; neque L'Heritieri quæ* undulata *Ni. ſuperioris* 1083.)

CORONA regalis lilii folio crenato. *Dillen. Hort. Elth.* 109. *tab.* 92. *fig.* 108; *et tab.* 93. *fig.* 109.

Our ſpecies owes its ſpecific name to the having been conſidered as the FRITILLARIA *nana* of BURMAN and LINNÆUS, although thoſe authors have deſcribed their plant with bifarious leaves, while in this they are multifariouſly diſpoſed round the ſcape.

ſcape. But our plant is their FRITILLARIA *regia*, in as much as it is the ſame with that which they have quoted for it from DILLENIUS, who was moſt probably the authority for their ſpecies, and the E. *bifolia* of No. 840 of this work is their F. *nana*. It is evident from the original ſpecimen in the Bankſian Herbarium, that the E. *regia* of the Hortus Kewenſis (notwithſtanding the editors have cited the Dillenian plant) is a diſtinct ſpecies from the preſent, and more nearly allied to the *undulata* of No. 1083; poſſibly a mere variety, with broader, blunter, and flatter leaves. L'HERITIER's *regia*, which he took up from a plant in the Kew Gardens, is undoubtedly the ſame with *undulata*, ſince he quotes the figure of it given in HILL's Hortus Kewenſis, under the title of FRITILLARIA *longifolia*. We have endeavoured to rectify the ſynonymy, but left undiſturbed the names by which each ſpecies is now generally known. The whimſical title of *regia* was ſuggeſted by DILLENIUS, who hit upon *regalis* in the way he explains in the following words; "cæterum cum coronam habeant botanici imperialem (FRITIL-" LARIAM *imperialem)*, quidni hanc regalem vocemus, cujus ap-" pellationis rationem thyrſus coronatim digeſtus facile vindicabit." *Leaves* about a foot long, gradually narrower, outer one at the broadeſt 3—4 inches over; *ſcape* 3—4 inches high; *flowers* herbaceous, ſcentleſs; expanding in April and May. Cultivated by DILLENIUS; and again introduced by Mr. MASSON, from the Cape of Good Hope, in 1774.

Our drawing was made at Meſſrs. LEE and KENNEDY's Nurſery, Hammerſmith. Has been lately reimported by Mr. NIVEN, and, not being recognized, baptized in ſome of our gardens by the name of NIVENIANA. PETIVER's figure, by ſome authors attached to *nana*, is far from certain; it has been taken from a dried plant without leaves. *G.*

NOTES.

No. 840. EUCOMIS BIFOLIA. To this the following ſynonyms ſhould be added.

FRITILLARIA *nana*. *Burm. Prod. cap.* 9. *Linn. Mant.* 223. *Syſt. Veg. ed.* 14. 325.

No. 1083. EUCOMIS UNDULATA. And to this the following.

EUCOMIS *regia*. *L'Herit. Sert. Angl.* 17; *(excl. Dill. et Linn.)*
E. *regia*. β. *Mart. Mill. Dict.*
FRITILLARIA *longifolia*. *Hill Hort. Kew.* 354. *tab.* 15.

Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Oct. 1. 1812

Lyd. Edwd Del. Et Sculp.

IRIS FULVA. TAWNY or COPPER-COLOURED IRIS.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Inflor. terminalis, fasciculata, uni-pluriflora; *spatha* communis bivalvis, intergerinas unifloras includens. *Cor.* supera, tubuloso-sexfida; *tubus* interdum plenus; *limbus* amplus, involuto-emarcescens, æqualis aut perinæqualis, sæpius biformis laciniis alternis inter se similibus; *interioribus* frequentius erectis, quandoque superne reflexis, raro divaricatis; *exterioribus* lamina constanter reflexa, ungue sæpe intus pubescente. *Germ.* rarius subsessile. *Stylus* triqueter, tubo æqualis ac in pleno una consolidatus. *Stigm.* 3, trifaria, inclusa, petaloidea, extrorsum fornicata, bilabiata *labio exteriore* curto diploioideo-subtenso, *interiore* bipartito reflexo. *Stam.* basi laciniarum exteriorum imposita, faciebus stigmatum accumbentia. *Anth.* lineares, extrorsæ. *Caps.* coriacea, nunc chartacea toruloſa, rotundate acuteve trigona, rarius hexagona, 3-loc: loculamentis polyspermis, 3-valv: valvis septigeris. *Sem.* biserialia, horizontalia, septi margini internæ utrinque annexa, nunc globosa, pressione sæpius deformata, glabra, nunc rugose tuberculata; *albumen* durum. G.

OBS. Herbæ *perennes;* radix rhizoma *horizontale divisum, raro tuberiforme bulbiceps atque perpendiculare, nunc* bulbus *tunicatus, nunquam ac constanter in proxima* MORÆA bulbo-tuber; folia *ensata collateralidisticha, modo canaliculata transverse bifaria, rarissime tetragona;* caulis *ramosus cubitalis ad scapo sum subterraneum submullum.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IRIS *fulva; (imberbis; subbiflora; rhizoma subcylindricum, divisum, annulato-nodosum;)* foliis pluribus (4—5), angustius lorato-ensatis, striatulis, subflaccidis; summis caulem teretem nunc ramosum geniculate flexum subsuperantibus; spatha florem excedente, valvis extimis herbaceis, navicularilanceolatis,

lanceolatis, infima ſubfoliacea; germine ovali-oblongo, hexagono, quam pedicellus breviori; tubo fiſtuloſo, rotundate ſubtrigono, ſexſtriato, germinis ſub quartam brevioris ferme diametro; limbo reflexo, laciniis totis planis obtuſatis, exterioribus ovali-ellipticis, tubo duplo longioribus, inferne ſubanguſtatis, interioribus depreſſioribus lanceolato-ellipticis ſubbrevioribus duplo anguſtioribus; ſtigmatibus a corollæ diſco proſtantibus, alte convexis, infra utrinque ferratis, interioris labii ſegmentis dentato-eroſis; labio exteriore ſinuato-bilobo lobulis deflexis; capſula ventricoſo-ovali, hexagona. *G.*

Desc. *Rootſtock* aſſurgent about half an inch in diameter; *leaves* of a bright green colour, equitant, ſheathing, thoſe in the ſterile faſcicles, as throughout the genus, broader and longer than thoſe in the fertile ones, about two feet high and more than half an inch acroſs; *ſtem* about the thickneſs of an ordinary quill and uſually one-branched; *corolla* about three inches long, ſcentleſs; *tube* greeniſh; *ſegments* on their firſt development hanging looſely down, afterwards extending themſelves ſomewhat horizontally, as in the coloured flower of the annexed engraving, of a tawny or copper colour with purple veins; by the aſſiſtance of a magnifying glaſs, that part of the outer ones which lies under the ſtigmas will be found to be covered with a ſhort pubeſcence, reſembling that on the ſkin of a peach, eſpecially at the veins; this is likewiſe the caſe in *verſicolor* and *virginica*, although relatively termed beardleſs.

An unrecorded and ſingular ſpecies, differing from any known to us in the colour and inflection of the corolla. Found ſpontaneous on the Banks of Miſiſſippi, in low grounds not far from the town of New-Orleans. Introduced into this country in 1811, by Mr. Lyon, a very intelligent and induſtrious collector of North-American plants. Hardy. Bloſſoms in June. Seeds freely, and is eaſily propagated by dividing the rootſtock. *G.*

N°1497.

Sydᵐ Edwards Del. Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Oct. 1. 1812 E. Sansom Sc.

LACHENALIA NERVOSA. NERVED-LEAVED LACHENALIA.

Generic Character.—Vide Nis. 745, 854, 993.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LACHENALIA *nervosa; (flos media magnitudine;)* foliis subbinis, humi appresse recumbentibus, oblongo-ovatis, acutulis, planis, immerse nervosis, scapo duplo brevioribus, denticulis in margine cartilagineis minutissimis, *(interdum a supino pustulatis;)* racemo numeroso, laxiusculo; pedicellis divaricatis, flore parum brevioribus, bractea subæquali suffultis; corolla horizontali-nutante, curtatim cylindrico-campanata; laciniis extimis ovatis, concavis, basi subgibbosis, extus callo parvo prominulo proxime infra apicem notatis; intimis sublongioribus, oblongis, obtusis, recurvis; staminibus corolla duplo longioribus, declinato-assurgentibus, divergentibus, infimo remotius deflexo; pistillo istis æquali; germine ovato, rotundate trigono, sulcis tribus profundioribus; stylo ter longiori, tristriato-setaceo; stigmate inconspicuo. *G.*

Comes very near to *purpureo-cærulea* (No. 745;) from which however we are inclined to think it should be specifically distinguished, on account of its depressedly nerved recumbent flat leaves; its corolla is also less widely expanded, and lowermost stamen divaricate. Our specimen, which was kindly sent us by the Hon. WILLIAM HERBERT, from his collection at Mitcham, had been raised with several others from seeds produced by a bulb imported from the Cape of Good Hope. The offspring differed in nothing from the mother-plant, but that their leaves were entirely smooth, while in that these were pustulate; a variation that takes place in several other species, particularly in *purpureo-cærulea.* Blossomed in June. Flowers about the third of an inch in length, of a chocolate-purple hue, diffusing a very powerful scent, which appeared to us to resemble that of new hay. *G.*

N.º 1498.

Sydt.me Edwards Del. Pub.d by S. Curtis Walworth Oct.1 1812. F. Sansom Sc

VIOLA ROTHOMAGENSIS. ROUEN HEART'S-EASE.

Claſs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Cor.* 5-petala, irregularis, poſtice cornuta.
Anth. cohærentes. *Capſ.* ſupera, 3-valvis, 1-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

VIOLA *rothomagenſis*; diffuſa, hirta, foliis oblongis petiolatis ſubcordato-ovatis crenatis, bracteis pinnatifidis: lacinia ultima majore ſubovata. *Perſoon Syn.* 1. *p.* 255. *Thuil. Fl. Paris, p.* 454. *Lam. et Dec. Fl. Franc.* 4. *p.* 809.
VIOLA *hiſpida. Lam. Flor. Fr.* 2. *p.* 679.

The ROUEN HEART'S-EASE, firſt diſcovered by Profeſſor VAILLANT, and long cultivated, under the name now adopted, in the Botanical Garden at Paris, reſembles very much the common VIOLA *tricolor*, but has a perennial creeping root, is more diffuſe and very hairy; the flowers are pale-blue, and grow on very long footſtalks. It either has not been cultivated here, or has paſſed unnoticed, not being found either in the Kew or Cambridge catalogue.

Our drawing was made from a plant communicated by Meſſrs. MALCOLM and SWEET, of Stockwell. Flowers all the ſummer, and is propagated by ſeeds or parting its roots.

Syd.m Edwards Del. Pub.d by S. Curtis Walworth Oct.1 1812.

LOBELIA SPECULUM. LOOKING-GLASS LOBELIA.

Claſs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus. *Cor.* 1-petala, irregularis. *Antheræ* cohærentes. *Capſ.* infera 2 ſeu 3-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LOBELIA *Speculum*, caule proſtrato, pedunculis axillaribus ſolitariis unifloris longiſſimis, corollis hypocrateriformibus: limbo rotato.

LOBELIA *Speculum. Bot. Repoſ.* 664.

CAMPANULA africana annua anguſtifolia flore purpuraſcente major. *Commel. Hort.* 2. *p.* 75. *t.* 38.

This is an *annual* plant, with many ſpreading ſlender branches; *leaves* linear-lanceolate, irregularly toothed or quite entire; the *flowers* are of a very deep violet-colour, and grow from the axils of the leaves on very long peduncles; ſegments of the *calyx* ſubulate patent; *corolla* monopetalous, with the *tube* ſplit on one ſide, allowing the ſtamens and ſtyle to eſcape, as in many other ſpecies of Lobelia: *limb* 5-cleft, nearly regular; *laciniæ* rotate, very obtuſe, with a ſmall mucro or point.

It has been ſuggeſted that this plant, from the regularity of its corolla, ſhould not be ranked with LOBELIA. In this reſpect, however, it does not differ more from its congeners than LOBELIA *unidentata*, next to which we ſhould it place in a ſyſtematical arrangement.

Although not yet inſerted in any modern Flora, this ſpecies appears to us to have been in Holland many years ago, and to have been deſcribed and figured by COMMELIN in the work above quoted.

Communicated from the Exotic Nurſery, in the King's-Road, Little-Chelſea. Native of the Cape of Good-Hope.

Sydm Edwards Del. Pub by S. Curtis Walworth Oct.1 1812 E. Sangham Sc.

ROXBURGHIA GLORIOSA. GREEN-FLOWERED ROXBURGHIA.

Claſs and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-phyllus. *Cor.* 4-petala. *Nect.* foliola 4, lanceolata, medio petalorum inſerta, conniventia. *Antheræ* geminæ e baſi folii nectarii dependentes. *Capſ.* 1-locularis, 2-valvis, polyſperma. *Sem.* receptaculo ſpongioſo inſerta.

Specific Name and Synonyms.

ROXBURGHIA *Glorioſa. Perſoon Syn.* 1. *p.* 412.
ROXBURGHIA *glorioſoides. Roxb. Corom.* 1. *p.* 29. *t.* 32.
Hort. Kew. ed. alt. 2. *p.* 348. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. *p.* 321.
ROXBURGHIA *viridiflora. Smith Exot. Bot.* 1. *p.* 111. *t.* 57.
UBIUM polypoides. *Rumpf Amboyn. v.* 5. *p.* 365. *t.* 129 *?*

In conſidering ROXBURGHIA as belonging to the claſs Octandria, and in the whole generic character, we have followed Dr. ROXBURGH'S own account, which has been adopted by WILLDENOW and PERSOON, as alſo in the new edition of AITON'S Hortus Kewenſis; at the ſame time we ſuſpect that the very different view taken of this genus by our friend Dr. SMITH, may be more conſonant to nature.

What is above denominated *calyx*, Dr. SMITH conſiders as *corolla*, and the four *petals* as *filaments*, bearing ſo many *anthers* on the inferior part of their inſide, crowned with an appendage, the *nectary* of ROXBURGH. To this part the laſt-mentioned author deſcribes the anthers as being attached, and hanging thence pendulous, one on each ſide the longitudinal ſeptum, that divides the petal or filament in the middle; while Dr. SMITH conſiders each filament as bearing one anther only, having its lobes ſeparated by the projecting ſeptum. We have not had an opportunity of examining a ſufficient number of flowers in all their different ſtages, to aſcertain how this matter ſtands. Before maturity, the deep violet coloured *anthers* adhere

here by their whole length to the filament, nor have we obſerved that they afterwards ſeparate and remain attached to the appendages or nectary only; but they poſſibly may; and if ſo, and the two diſtinct lobes are really but one anther, the affinity of this plant with the natural order of *aſclepiadeæ*, between which and the *liliaceæ* it is ſaid to be intermediate, will be the more ſtriking. Dr. SMITH however refers it to the order of *aſparagi*; which was alſo the idea ſuggeſted to us. On the other hand, each lobe appeared by its habit, in our eyes, to be a complete anther, having a deep groove running down its middle, which ſeemed to divide it into two diſtinct cells; but this appearance may have been occaſioned by the rolling in of the margins of the inveſting membrane. We found the pollen perfectly white, and ſuſpect that what Dr. SMITH obſerved had been ſtained by the ſolution of the containing integument.

We have adopted the ſpecific name of PERSOON, which avoids the impropriety, adverted to by Dr. SMITH, of compounding words of Greek and Latin. We preſume that it has been aſcertained that the plant here figured is really the ſame ſpecies as has been deſcribed and figured by Dr. ROXBURGH, although his repreſentation, as noticed by Dr. SMITH, is in ſeveral reſpects different; and in the dried ſpecimens which we have ſeen from the Eaſt-Indies, the flowers, as in Dr. ROXBURGH's figure, are hardly half the ſize.

This plant received its name in honour of Dr. ROXBURGH, Phyſician at Calcutta and ſuperintendant of the Botanical Garden there, whoſe botanical labours are well known in Europe, although but a ſmall proportion of them have as yet been publiſhed. Through him we have become ſcientifically acquainted with a great number of the curious and uſeful products of the Eaſt-Indies, many of which have long been in requeſt for adorning our houſes, clothing, and feeding us; adding to the palatableneſs, perhaps to the ſalubrity, of our diet; and furniſhing our ſhops with drugs, in high eſtimation for the cure of many diſeaſes.

The flowers are not very ſhewy, and when bruiſed have a diſagreeable ſmell, which Dr. SMITH compares to rotten cheeſe, corrupted water, or the ſtinking morell; but to us it appeared to contain nothing putrid, but was nauſeous and diſguſting, like that of the dwarf elder and ſome night-ſhades.

Our drawing was made in the magnificent ſtove of the Comteſſe de VANDES, at Bays-Water, where this and many more curious and valuable tropical plants are cultivated in great perfection. Native of moiſt vallies among the mountains on the Coromandel Coaſt. Requires the heat of the bark-ſtove. Propagated by cuttings. Flowers from April to Auguſt. Introduced by the late Lady AMELIA HUME.

Sy.d.m E.dwards Del. Pub.d by S. Curtis Walworth Oct.r 1.1812 F. Sansom sc.

MIMULUS LUTEUS. LANGSDORFF'S MIMULUS.

Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. prismaticus, 5-dentatus. *Cor.* ringens: labio superiore lateribus replicato. *Stigma* crassum. *Caps.* bilocularis, polyspermа.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MIMULUS *luteus;* foliis suborbiculatis multi-nervosis, stolonibus reptantibus.
MIMULUS *luteus;* repens, foliis ovatis. *Sp. Pl.* 884.
MIMULUS *luteus. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. 361. *Persoon Syn.* 2. *p.* 163.
GRATIOLA foliis subrotundis nervosis, floribus luteis. *Feuill. Peruv.* 2. *p.* 745. *t.* 54.

This beautiful species of MIMULUS was found by Dr. LANGSDORFF, who was attached, as naturalist, to the Russian embassy to China. He brought it, as we are informed, from Unashka, one of the Fox Islands, and seeds were transmitted to Mr. HUNNEMANN last spring, and through him to Mr. DONN, curator of the Botanic Garden at Cambridge, who kindly communicated to us in July last the specimen from which our drawing was made, under the name of MIMULUS *Langsdorfii*, which we should have adopted, had it proved, as was supposed, a new discovery. But the same species was found in Chili, by Father FEUILLEE, and has been long ago described and figured in his work, as above quoted. From him LINNÆUS inserted it in his Species Plantarum, with the specific name of *luteus*. It was found also in California and at Nootka, by Mr. ARCHIBALD MENZIES.

We received the same from Mr. BUCHANAN, Nurseryman, at

at Camberwell; but it was in Mr. VERE's garden, at Kenſington-Gore, that Mr. ANDERSON pointed out to us the true habit of the plant, which leaves no room to doubt but that the Chili plant and this are the ſame ſpecies. It throws out, round the baſe of the erect flowering-ſtem, proſtrate branches, which take root, and from the extremities of ſome of theſe other flowering ſtems ſhoot up. Has no ſcent, but being ſhewy and eaſily propagated by ſeeds, and moſt probably by its runners, muſt ſoon be very common. Although it flowers the ſame year it is ſown, we ſhould judge from its habit, that its duration is more than annual.

ERRATUM.

No. 1487, *pag. alt. l.* 8. *dele* on the banks.

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1500	Roxburghia, glorioſa-leaved.
1467	Sea-Daffodil, broad ſpear-leaved.
1472	Septas, globe-flowered.
1494	Spurge, emetic.
1468	Squil, root-ſheathed, Cape.
1482	Sparaxis, three-coloured.
1488	Tacca, entire-leaved.
1465	Toothwort, broad-leaved, or Pepper-root.
1476	Trichonema, crimſon. [downy.
1490	Uvularia, green-flowered,
1489	—— red, ſmall-flowered.

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